

# The Times

Los Angeles

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE REALM OF LEGITIMATE INDUSTRIAL EFFORT.

TENTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.—TWENTY PAGES.

FIVE CENTS

1891.

## LAND O' PLENTY

Flowing with Milk, Oil and Honey.

Luscious Fruits of all Known Climatic Zones

IN ENDLESS ABUNDANCE.

Speculation Yields to Development Production.

CALIFORNIA DEL SURAS IT IS

Midsummer Harvest Review by "The Times."

SEVEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES:

Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Orange,

VENTURA, SANTA BARBARA AND FRESNO.

Remarkable Profits Made from Small Patches.

TEN ACRES MORE THAN ENOUGH.

The Glorious Future of this Section Now Assured Beyond Peradventure—Facts and Figures Which Tell the Tale.

THIS VERY MONTH it is four years since the great speculative real estate boom, which drew the attention of the entire country to Southern California, reached its apex and began to decline. The close of a period of feverish excitement, during which fortunes had been made in a day, was attended with much anxiety to all who were interested in the permanent prosperity of this section. It was for some time doubted, even by the most sanguine, whether we could withstand the inevitable reaction from undue excitement.

Now we can look back at that critical period and see that such forebodings, while reasonable enough at the time, were ill-founded. Southern California is no ordinary country, and a crisis which would have set back almost any other section for a score of years did not retard our progress for as many months. Thanks to the exceptional qualities of our soil and climate, we have gone right along increasing our productive capacity, until today we are very far ahead of the position which we occupied four years ago. How far ahead is fully understood by few whose occupation keeps them in the cities. How many residents of Los Angeles are there who have any adequate conception of the amount of material development that has taken place in this and other counties of Southern California during the past four years? And if ignorance prevails here, can we be surprised that thousands in the East still believe that we are sitting down with our hands folded, suffering from the effects of a "busted boom"?

The object of this special issue of THE TIMES is to remove these misconceptions, and to show, both to Californians and outsiders, by facts and figures, the truth in regard to the actual situation in Southern California today. It is a plain, unvarnished statement, gathered from personal investigation by careful observers, of the progress that is being made in the productive industries of agriculture, horticulture and stock-raising—the planting of orchards and vineyards and alfalfa fields and berry patches; the drying of fruits, the making of cheese and butter, and the other multifarious forms of industry which, in this land of plenty, so richly reward the investment of money and muscle.

The showing made is a remarkable one, and will be a surprise even to those in this section who believed themselves well informed.

It was not possible to obtain comprehensive statistics, but sufficient has been ascertained to warrant the statement that, during the past two years, a larger area has been planted to orchards in Southern California than was in fruit trees in 1889. Moreover, this phenomenal rate of increase is itself increasing. The demand for young fruit trees for planting out is in many

sections greater than the supply. On every hand there is a demand for productive country lands. The buyers are not only from the East and from other parts of California, but, from among our own people. Many residents of Los Angeles and other cities in this section are paying by instalments for tracts of land which they have had set out to orchard, and which, within a few years, will yield them a sufficient income to make them independent of the world's cares. It is well that our own people are not letting outsiders capture all the good things.

Some authentic records of remarkable profits made from the products of the soil are given in this issue. They are not confined to any particular crop, but take a wide range. Oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, apples, peaches, blackberries, strawberries, alfalfa, peanuts, watermelons, together with many other fruits and vegetables, have, in turn, proved bonanzas to men who planted the right varieties in the right soil and gave them the right kind of attention. For, even in Southern California, Dame Nature will not reward neglect with plenty. Here, as elsewhere, extra care is rewarded with an extra yield.

One fact that is proved beyond cavil in the following lines is that it is possible not only to support a family in comfort on ten acres of Southern California soil, but even to grow rich thereon. Indeed, five acres, rightly handled, will keep a family in all the necessities and reasonable luxuries of life, while, in some cases, a single acre of berries has afforded a larger income than many city families live on who have to pay rent besides. The capacity of our soil to support a dense population is only just beginning to be understood by ourselves, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that we often combat the misrepresentations of Eastern doubting Thomases in a half-hearted manner. A perusal of this issue should convince any reasonable man that the owner of ten acres of arable land in Southern California is far better off, financially and physically, than the possessor of a 160-acre farm east of the Rockies. With land that will support a population of from 800 to 1000 to the square mile from the product of the soil, who can foretell the future of Southern California, without being accused of romanticism?

Another thing that is clearly proved is the utter falsity of the statement that "California is no place for a poor man." Several instances are given in the following columns where men who started a few years ago with nothing—or next to nothing—but a stout heart and willing hands, are now not only comfortable but rich. There are many opportunities here for renting land—on shares or otherwise—which may be availed of by those who have a few dollars, while those who lack even this will find little difficulty in obtaining work in the country until they have saved enough to get a start.

It is also proved that there are still cheap lands to be had in Southern California. Within ten miles of this city land may be purchased at from \$50 to \$80 an acre that will pay for itself in two years. If this is not cheap enough, there are thousands of acres in the northern part of the county which may be bought at one-fifth of that price.

Such lands will not long be offered at present prices. Many old-time Californians who jeered at the folly of land speculation in paying \$5 an acre, fifteen years ago, for land that now produces annual crops worth \$500 an acre, will, ten years hence—if they are still alive—be telling how they could have bought land in 1891 for figures which will then appear as ridiculous as those of 1876 appear to us today. The future of this section is assured, beyond all peradventure. Let those who may still doubt after reading the facts herein given take a week's trip over the country themselves, interview the tillers of the soil, hunt for the dark spots in the picture, and then, if they still doubt the inevitable rapid progress which is the destiny of Southern California, they should call upon their family physician, for there is assuredly something at fault either in their liver or their brain. The handwriting on the wall is so plain that he who runs may read. This is destined to become the most thickly-settled section of the Western Hemisphere, and one of the most thickly-settled regions of the world.

With a soil and climate that enable us to produce to perfection the oranges of Malta, the lemons of Sicily, the raisins of Spain, the olives, peaches and walnuts of Southern France, the figs of Smyrna, the honey of Greece, and the grapes of every country of Europe, with all the crops common to this continent; with an atmosphere that permits active work to be carried on in the open air, without discomfort, every day in the year and which instills new life in the veins of the invalid; with over 60,000,000 of people, on this continent alone, clamoring for all that we can raise; with great railroad systems scheming to obtain access to us, and the broad Pacific at our very doors, who can point to a region upon the face of the globe that offers more inducements to the homeseeker or the investor?

Southern California's car of progress is moving forward with ever-accelerating pace. Those who wish to ride with it should lose no time in getting on board.



## THE FIRST COUNTY.

Los Angeles, the Pride of the South.

VALLEYS, PLAINS AND MOUNTAINS.

Pasadena—The San Gabriel—Pomona—The Los Nietos Country—Oceanside—The Cahuenga Foothills—San Fernando—Mountain Valleys.



LOS ANGELES, THE leading county of Southern California, is a small empire in itself, possessing every variety of soil, climate and configuration of surface, from seashore to mountain top. Naturally it claims the lion's share of the space devoted to a general description of Southern California.

A careful tour of investigation through this county could have been made in a week ten years ago, when settlements were few and far between. Today such a trip needs at least a month, and then the traveler must bestir himself to get over the ground and not tarry long on the way.

Starting on our trip up the Arroyo Seco, or Dry Creek, a succession of beautiful suburban homes are passed, surrounded by orchards and gardens. Some are along the bed of the stream, others perched on the side hills, which afford charming views. Highland Park, Garvanza, Lincoln Park are all within about five miles of Los Angeles, and almost join one another. Passing through South Pasadena, by the great Raymond Hotel, we reach the second city in the county, which has grown from a straggling settlement to its present importance in less than ten years.

### PASADENA AND THEREABOUTS.

Pasadena, Alhambra, San Gabriel, Lamanda, Sierra Madre, Monrovia. AND THE COUNTRY LYING IN between—is a region as nearly perfect, climatically, as climate ever approaches perfection, and the greatest crop-producing section of its size, in both variety and abundance, in the world. Bold statements these, but based on well-substantiated facts.

Of Southern California, Charles Dudley Warner writes: "The time is not distant when this corner of the United States will produce in abundance, and year after year without failure, all the fruits and nuts which for a thousand years the civilized world of Europe has looked to the Mediterranean to supply. We shall not need any more to send over the Atlantic for raisins, English walnuts, figs, almonds, olives, peaches, oranges, lemons, limes, and a variety of other things which we know commercially as Mediterranean products. We have all this luxury and health at our doors, within our limits. It is difficult to name any fruit of the temperate or semi-tropical zones that Southern California cannot be relied on to produce. It is a land hospitable to the fruit of every clime."

land is low and level, the color assumes a golden hue. These are the grain fields, which yield each year such crops of wheat and barley and hay as an eastern farmer could never be made to believe grow, without ocular demonstration.

Let Us Take a Look. Drive through this section. You are in the midst of an orchard. Some of the trees are covered with green fruit not much larger than English walnuts. A few months hence these will have bloomed out in golden spheres, which find a ready market the world over. Near by are rows of lemon trees, which fruit ripens in rich plenty the year round. Look further, and you will see branches heavily laden with luscious peaches, fully ripened or nearing maturity. Those trees in the next row demand their fruit, a month ago were covered with apricots. Peaches and plums and prunes are ripening near by. The blackberry season is about over, but there are plenty left; ditto strawberries, but from those bushes you can gather all the raspberries and muskmelons are springing up all about you. In that variegated patch hard by you will find growing almost every variety of vegetables.

On the vines at your feet thick clusters of fruit are slowly coloring under the influence of the sun's nursing rays. Soon the vineyards will yield their harvest, which furnishes the material for as choice wines as any country can produce. Journey on and you will find fields of high waving corn. Those acres beyond covered with stubble, not long ago lay hidden beneath bountiful crops of wheat and barley. Nothing has been said of apples, almonds, currants, cherries, walnuts, rye, persimmons, loquats, oats, nectarines, hops, guavas, limes or olives, but they all grow here. Mr. Warner's prophecy is already fulfilled.

That the picture is not overdrawn will be shown by describing in fuller detail the fruits and other crops gathered or to be gathered this season in the section above mentioned.

Pasadena Proper Abounds in numerous small, generally thrifty orchards, while just outside the city limits fruit is cultivated on a large scale, with pronounced success. Most of the town orchards are set to oranges. Every acre counts. The trees require but little care. That they pay well within a reasonable length of time is illustrated in the case of a Pasadena man who sold last spring the navel oranges on one acre of ground—ninety trees, between four and five years old from planting—for a net profit of \$410. A South Pasadena orchardist disposed of the yield of 8 1/2 acres for a net profit of nearly \$1,000. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and the trees were irrigated but once during the year. A 25-acre orchard at Alhambra netted the owner a profit of between \$10,000 and \$11,000. Eight years ago this land is described by a barren waste. These are but examples.

Pasadena's Homes. As indicative of the class of residents which Pasadena is attracting, the names might be mentioned of such persons as Andrew McNally, the practical head of the great Chicago publishing house, who owns a beautiful ranch north of town; A. C. Armstrong, a prominent eastern capitalist; Col. G. G. Green, who is one of the moneyed men of the country; Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, the inventor; J. W. Scoville and E. F. Hunt, who stand high among the wealthy men of Chicago; William Stanton, a widely-known Pittsburgh capitalist; J. W. Singer, L. P. Hansen and scores of other rich and philanthropic men, who have recently purchased or built splendid residence properties in our midst, to say nothing of the hundreds of older residents who have made their fortunes here.

A Semi-official Estimate. Last Spring, Inspector C. H. Richardson of Pasadena figured up a close estimate of the amount and varieties of fruit set out in his district, which embraces Pasadena, South Pasadena and the country north to the foothills. In this area, embracing, say seven square miles, he found in round numbers 300 acres planted to seedlings and double that number to budded

orange trees over five years old. Between 100 and 200 acres were set to trees less than five years old. Over 1000 lemon trees were found in full bearing and a quarter of that number not in bearing. Over 1300 acres were then set to deciduous fruit, some 12 acres to walnuts and 20 acres to olives. Much planting of all kinds has been made since Mr. Richardson last went over the ground, so that the above figures do not represent all the land at present under cultivation. A hurried tour of inspection shows young orchards springing up on all sides. Mr. Bushnell's 8 acres recently set to oranges, the 10 acres planted to the same fruit by Judge Magee, Robert T. Vandervort's 1000 lemon trees and the 10 acres south of his place set to oranges, Dr. Fraser's youthful orchard where Sportman's Park once was and further north the extensive operations in the same line of Mr. Armstrong and others, may be cited as a few examples of late planting in and immediately adjoining Pasadena.

Each year finds more attention being paid to deciduous fruits. It would be hard to find a better paying investment. C. C. Thompson, on his well-kept orchard north of town, comprising about 50 acres of trees in bearing, netted him a profit last season on the green fruit of nearly \$9000. Had he taken the trouble to dry the fruit the profits would have been still larger. The peaches brought in nearly \$5000 at 1 1/2 cents per pound; clings over \$300 at 2 1/2 cents; prunes nearly \$4000 at 1 1/2 cents; besides a considerable amount from apricots, which sold at 2 1/2 cents, and plums at 3 cents per pound. On E. A. Bonine's fine orchard east of town grow apricots, nectarines, peaches, lemons, prunes and other varieties of fruit, and some 80 acres thus set out never fail to bring in a profit of less than \$6500 per annum. The handsome residence built by Mr. Bonine last year is a striking testimonial to the profits of one season's crop.

This season's yield of apricots fell below the usual standard. This was rather to be expected, as last year's crop was the heaviest on record. Some growers report the crop as very satisfactory. The wholesale price seldom fell below 2 cents per pound.

North of Town Much of the land is set to vineyards. The Pasadena Improvement Company has 185 acres thus planted, which last season yielded an average net profit of \$10 per acre. The crop ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre. A. Bridgen of Lamanda Park puts the profits on vineyards at higher figures. He says the yield ought to average 4 tons to the acre and a net profit of \$80 per acre. Mr. Bridgen believes vineyards to be one of the best-paying branches of the fruit business. This season's crop will be satisfactory in both quantity and quality. South of Mr. Bridgen's place 80 acres have been set out recently to peaches, apricots and plums. He, himself, has planted 10 additional acres to fruit.

The now ripening peach crop will not fall far below last season's extraordinary yield and the quality of the fruit will be much better. Prices are likely to be stiff, especially in view of the failure of the Delaware crop. Mr. Thompson says this is an off year for prunes, but predicts a big yield of pears and plums.

In the Foothills. All about Lamanda Park and along the foothills to Sierra Madre new orchards are appearing. A short distance east of Bridgen's winery hundreds of trees have lately been planted north of the main road leading eastward. Further north, along the road to Kinneola and Eaton Cañon, is another newly-planted orchard of extensive size. In this foothill region the traveler runs across such beautiful ranches as those owned by Messrs. Hagus, J. F. Crank, Craig, Allen and Bridgen. East of Sierra Madre is the famous Hastings ranch with its hundreds of acres set to vineyards and other crops. At the Heart of the San Gabriel. "Lucky" Baldwin's famous Santa Anita ranch adjoins Sierra Madre on the south. Near by are the A. B. Chap-

man and the Hastings ranches, each with many hundred acres under cultivation. Santa Anita comprises about 15,000 acres, one-fifth of its original size. On it grow all manner of fruits and vegetables and cereals. A month ago the barley was cut and thrashed and later on the wheat. It is interesting to visit the fields of grain and see the thrashing process. Four-thirty o'clock sees the men awake. Those who are drivers of headers and header wagons attend to their stock. Then comes breakfast, then the procession to the field. Meantime the engines of the separator have got steam up. When the men arrive, the headers from two up—usually with four horses—start in, each accompanied by its wagon which, when loaded, is replaced by another, all the work being done in transit. The loaded wagon falls out of line and goes to the separator, where its load—almost always in continuous motion—is forked to the elevator, the chaff flowing in a steady stream from the end, while the grain pours out into sacks, which, as filled, are deftly sewed up and passed to the sack bucks, which work in relays.

Fifteen hundred acres at Santa Anita are set to barley. This year's crop was a big one, averaging 15 sacks of 107 pounds each to the acre. The present wheat yield is the largest ever grown on the ranch. On 1000 acres the crop has averaged 17 sacks of 140 pounds to the acre. The crops are being held in expectation of stiff winter prices. Besides the tenants have grown large crops, two alone having 8000 sacks of wheat and 20 acres to olives. The ranch's 75-acre orange orchard yielded 80,000 boxes the past season, the net profits on which amounted to over \$100,000. Many additional acres have been set to fruit by recent purchasers. The vineyard crop promises to be better than for several years past.

About Monrovia. Driving east from Baldwin's through lowlands covered with ripening vineyards, the traveler soon finds himself in Monrovia. Here are noticeable the same conditions of thrift and progress. Two hundred acres have been planted to oranges alone this year within the city limits. A large packing house is located here, where great quantities of fruit are dried and shipped annually. The berry business here, as at Pasadena, constitutes an important and distinctive feature of the fruit trade. Oranges are most extensively cultivated, although the soil is well adapted to the growth of all varieties of fruit. Monrovia believe in plenty of water. The town owns and carries the water right, and to meet the increasing demands of the fruit industry, operations have been begun for the construction of a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir, \$40,000 having been voted for that purpose.

The Famous Rose Ranch. Returning by way of the Hastings and Rose ranches, the same conditions are found to prevail. The Rose ranch comprises 3000 acres, 640 being set to vineyards, 150 to oranges and 230 to deciduous fruit. The rest is pasture and wheat land. All the deciduous trees and 50 acres of the oranges were set out this year. Next season 200 additional acres will be devoted to the golden fruit.

San Gabriel and Alhambra. Eastward are the towns of San Gabriel and Alhambra. Here there are no big ranches, the whole district being subdivided into small tracts, constituting one great orchard. Citrus and deciduous fruits grow here in great abundance, so do grapes and berries and vegetables. Here may be noted several hundred yearling orange trees, there a young orchard of peaches; on the opposite side of the road a vegetable patch, probably enclosed by rows of berry bushes.

As the road goes, from Pasadena to Monrovia people are planting this and planting that, subjecting hitherto uncultivated lands to the plow and building houses. They are progressing and making money. Uncultivated land can be bought all the way from \$100 to \$500 per acre, while the price of cultivated land with water privileges range from \$250 to \$800 per acre.

### THE UPPER SAN GABRIEL.

Duarte, Azusa, Covina, Vineland, Glendora and El Monte. DUARTE—OR "THE DUARTE," AS the old settlers call it, for it is more of a district than a town—takes its name from the Mexican ranch upon which it is located.

Duarte reminds one of an Italian village in the Maritime Alps, picturesquely situated as it is along the slopes of the Sierra Madre foothills, which at this point presents some charming little tracts of table land here and there on their sides upon which trees have been planted and homes made. The settlement forms a long strip of green against the dark brown foothills, the tasty residences nestling among the dark glossy foliage of the orange and the lighter shade of the vineyards. Around the station on the Santa Fé line there is little that is attractive. The wide-stretching plain is largely covered with boulders, brought down by the San Gabriel River in former days. From here it is nearly a mile to the settlement by the hillside, and the traveler who happens to have to walk the distance in the month of August will incline to the belief that it is over a mile.

At Duarte, which is fifteen miles from Los Angeles, the growth of citrus fruits is the leading industry. The section possesses to a high degree that peculiar combination of soil and climate which together form what is known as "citrus conditions." Nor is Duarte a beginner at the business. The industry is well established and for over a dozen years Duarte oranges have been justly famous. Some of the trees are quite old and magnificent specimens of their class. This reminds one that, as a picture, the appearance is concerned, an orange grove is apt to prove disappointing to the newcomer who is filled up with poetical descriptions well of the subject. The trees are planted with the greatest regularity, and being themselves, while young, of very regular form, owing to pruning, they take on something of the stiffness of wooden soldiers. When loaded with golden fruit, mingled with fragrant blossoms, with snow-capped peaks as a background in the background, they are seen at their best. It is as if the seedling orange attained the age of fifteen

years or thereabouts, and gets beyond the reach of the pruner that it becomes a noble tree such as eastern people read about and imagine themselves before they have seen it.

The number of bearing orange trees in Duarte last season was estimated at about 27,000, yielding 35,000 boxes. Some of these trees bore only a few oranges. A dollar and a quarter on the tree may be considered a fair price, although fine varieties will often bring more. As ten boxes to the tree (84 trees generally to the acre) is only a good average yield for 15-year-old seedlings, it may easily be seen that the financial possibilities of the orange industry are brilliant enough. In the large groves the shippers sometimes ship the fruit east themselves, but generally the greater number of the growers sell the oranges on the trees to the packers and thus run no risk. The orange being a winter crop comes in at a time when the orchards are bare of other fruit. The packers and shippers, of whom there are several firms, go the rounds of the groves before the picking and make contracts, either at so much a box as soon as the fruit is ripe, or at a lump sum for the entire product of the orchard. Then about Christmas time, the packers make their appearance. They are of all colors and nationalities—Americans, Mexicans, Indians, and others. With scissors, knives and patent appliances invented for the purpose, they carefully detach the orange from the tree, for a slight bruise may mean the loss of an entire box. High ladders must be used for the largest trees. Some carry gunny sacks tied around them, while others hold a canvas funnel, into which the oranges are dropped, and so find their way into the box at the other end. After picking the oranges are piled in heaps and go through several hands. They are first cleaned, any black dust and scale being wiped away, then polished, and after being assorted in sizes are finally wrapped and laid away in boxes ready for shipment.

What does it cost to plant an orange orchard and bring it into bearing? Estimates differ somewhat. At Duarte, first-class orange land, with water, may be had for \$800 an acre—for ten acres \$8000. The trees—34 to the acre—will cost about \$1 apiece, or \$3400. The cost of planting and caring for the first year will bring the expense up to about \$4800. After that the only charge is for interest and cultivation, which latter the owner can do himself if he desires, or he may employ a man to do the work. At the end of three years there will be some oranges, and in the fifth year orchards have paid \$200 an acre. After eight years, more than the cost of the orchard should have been returned, and if properly cared for the orchard should pay 10 per cent on \$5000. Those who desire to work and have not much capital may often make arrangements with land owners, who will furnish land and water in exchange for planting and caring for the orchards at the end of three years.

As to the best variety of orange to plant quite a difference of opinion is found to exist. A great majority of the new plantings are of the variety known as the Valencia, which is a preference for seedlings, which are later and more productive. The navel is a shy bearer at times, and some assert that this weakness grows upon it with age. Then, again, the shippers some object to the size of the navel orange, which is often so large that it can scarcely retail at eastern points for less than 75 cents a dozen, as against a small seedling which can be sold for 20 and 25 cents. Water is king in Southern California. Without the possibility of obtaining water a \$400 orange land would be dear at \$40. In this respect, Duarte is well favored. A ditch runs along the foothills from the San Gabriel River, to one-third of the flow of which Duarte has a right, together with rights in Fish Cañon for domestic water. The supply, carefully handled as it is, is ample. Over \$50,000 have been spent in ditches. There are several miles of big pipe, besides numerous open ditches. The settlers are all stockholders in the irrigation company, and the water goes with the land. It may be mentioned, as a good feature of this settlement, that the people work well together for their common interests, and Duarte oranges have, in consequence, achieved a wide reputation.

Away up above the valley, on the bench land already mentioned, are some pretty and productive homes. Here, at an elevation of fully 300 feet above the settlement, are raised street oranges without irrigation. A charming view may be had from these "hanging gardens."

Next in importance to the orange crop at Duarte comes the apricot, which here grows to perfection. The great majority of the plantings at present are, however, here as elsewhere along the Sierra Madre, of oranges. Lemons are also coming into favor wherever the soil and climate are suitable. Since the art of curing lemons has been acquired, there is a ready market for the crop. Two Duarte growers last year made as high as \$21 a tree by saving their lemons until July. One man realized in cash after May 1 over \$750 from 48 trees, planted on a little over one-half acre of ground. He says that for four years he and his family of six persons have had a better living and saved more money from two and three-quarter acres of lemon and orange orchard land than they ever did from seventy acres in low land.

It is no wonder that, in view of such remarkable returns, the acreage planted in citrus trees is extending with great rapidity. It is estimated that the citrus tree planting of last season will cover an area greater than that occupied by citrus trees in Southern California a year ago. In spite of the enormous plantings in nurseries, the nurserymen cannot fill the demand. Some think trees will be almost given away within a few years, but it should be remembered that the citrus tree takes a long time to reach maturity, and that the average of orchards is increasing with even greater rapidity. As to overdoing the orange market, there is little fear of that. The area in which oranges may be successfully grown in the United States is confined to very limited portions of California and Florida, and the entire orange crop of Southern California last season would only give each inhabitant of the United States two oranges apiece. The market is scarcely touched as yet. The outlook for the Los Angeles county orange crop for next season is good, the trees being generally loaded







although the chief industries there were growing corn and playing bean polder. There is a sure fortune in the fat soil of El Monte region for those who have industry and perseverance. Alfalfa, corn and potatoes are the chief products. Prices of land are about the same as at Spadra.

From twenty-five acres of potatoes, P. T. Cogswell gathered 800,000 pounds, at a fortunate time, when he received \$8400 for them; the cost of production being \$450. This was sediment land, and the potatoes were not irrigated. At present, owing to the temporary glut, potatoes are not worth more than one-fourth of this price. Those raised early before the eastern crop comes in always pay well.

M. Metcalf did still better as to yield per acre, getting 128,000 pounds from eight acres. They sold for \$900, of which \$100 went for expenses, leaving \$800 clear profit. These were not irrigated.

From eleven acres of alfalfa, Mr. Cogswell got eighty-five tons, which sold for \$650. Expenses \$60, leaving \$590 profit. This was not irrigated.

#### LOS NIETOS VALLEY.

The Land of Hops, Hogs and Solid Corn.

THE "LOS NIETOS COUNTRY" IS the name given to a section of Los Angeles County, twelve to sixteen miles southeast of the city, and lying mostly between the old and new San Gabriel Rivers. It is a steady, old-fashioned section, a region of hay, hogs, corn, butter and cheese. At the same time, it can do other things, as is proved by the large exports of deciduous fruits, grapes and walnuts. While the rest of the county went crazy over the boom, this section pursued the even tenor of its way and grew rich in feeding the horde of non-producers who swarmed over the land. The section is fertile, level and mostly a solid, not showy little town, is the trade center of this productive region. More or less tributary to it, within a distance of about five miles, are Rivera, Los Nietos, Santa Fé Springs, Norwalk, Clearwater, Artesia and Compton.

Although, as stated, the land is generally moist and almost everything can be grown without irrigation yet water is needed to supply the constant succession of crops which are raised here. The valley has irrigation canals every system and an abundance of water, not matter how dry the season. It is obtained from the old and new San Gabriel rivers; there are also artesian wells in the valley. The land is mostly owned in small farms, ranging from five to eighty acres and the farmers are generally well-to-do.

Owing to its nearness to Los Angeles, it is estimated that more than half of the produce exported from Downey comes to this city by train.

The first thing that strikes the old Californian who alights at the Downey station in summer is the greenness of the land. Alongside the depot is a large field of naturally green grass, on which the sleek cattle lie contentedly chewing the cud, and the road is the same thing is found. Everywhere the restful green meets the eye, wearied with the aridness and dust of a California summer. It is like an Eastern scene, or a bit of one of Fensler's paintings.

In the fields and orchards everything grows with a vigor that tells of a fat soil. Corn stands from ten to sixteen feet high; immense pumpkins lie ripening on the ground and the alfalfa has to be cut at frequent intervals to keep it from rotting. The alfalfa is generally pointed out, from which \$800 worth of barley hay had been cut early in the season and upon which was now growing a fine crop of corn.

There is some alkali land around here, but it has been reclaimed and is successfully reclaimed within a few years by cultivation and the application of manure mixed with sand. Peas do well in such soil.

Apples do particularly well around Downey, and are particularly so to pay about as well as oranges in this section, where we have to give 5 cents a pound for them at the stores. The lemon is a very delicate fruit, yet there are two acres of lemons recently planted in Downey which have a very thrifty growth and many ranchers have a tree or two for home use.

There is a winery at Downey which uses up a large quantity of grapes. The corn shipped from Downey station runs into the thousands of tons. A cheese factory uses up the product of a vast herd of cows. Finally, as to oranges, Downey has no reason to be ashamed. It shipped last season 6254 boxes.

The poor-farm of the county is about two miles west of Downey. It consists of 112 acres, upon which is raised almost everything in the way of food consumed by the inmates. An institution of this character can be run at less expense here than in the East, and at the same time the inmates live far better. There are about 6000 orange trees growing on the place and doing well.

The Los Angeles County Agricultural Fair is located at Downey and attracts large crowds of visitors. A Holiness campmeeting, with about 300 campers from all parts of Southern California and Arizona, was in progress the middle of August.

Good unimproved land around Downey—there is very little of it—can be had for about \$150 an acre. Small improved places may be purchased at reasonable prices.

Downey is not a place which will, at first sight, attract the visitor who has traversed the San Gabriel Valley, but it is a prosperous, productive place, whose soil has been made rich by the Downey abounds in examples of men who have started with little or nothing and are now rich or well-to-do. Here are a few examples:

W. B. Penitence came to the Los Nietos Valley in 1870, with a dollar. He went to work for wages and at the end of the first year was able to buy a team. The second year he rented some land and raised a crop of corn, which he sold and applied the proceeds to his payment on 40 acres of land that he had contracted for. This he planted to corn, managed to buy some hogs, which he fed his corn crop, and the next spring he sold his hogs for a sufficient sum to pay for his 40 acres. He kept up the business of raising hogs and corn, and which he made a good profit. Today he owns 270 acres of choice land, a large quantity of valuable stock and a handsome bank account.

T. D. Cheney started in 1876, near Downey, in debt for his forty acres. By work and good management he accumulated by 1887 a property which he sold for \$42,000, reserving seven thoroughbred cows valued at about \$8000. His money was made from alfalfa and stock. Mr. Cheney has since moved to Gospel Swamp.

T. L. Gooch, today one of the substantial men of the Los Nietos Valley, bought twenty acres in 1874 on credit, borrowing the first payment from a friend. In 1875 he bought 90 acres in the first place, and he accumulated means, bought other land and planted fruit trees and vines.

Henry White owns forty acres of choice land near Rivera, highly improved in fruit and walnut trees, and

yielding a handsome revenue. He came to the valley in 1876, "dead broke," went to work for wages and at the end of two years had enough money to make a small payment on forty acres, which he planted in corn, working for wages at such time as the crop did not require his attention. After two years he paid for his place, which he has since improved.

James Tweedy came to Downey in 1882 with about \$500. He bought sixty-five acres on time for \$3500 and planted alfalfa in corn. Next year he planted corn again, and with the proceeds of the two crops paid for his place and had \$1000 left. In addition to this, he had supported his family. With the \$1000 he built a good house, and the planted twenty acres in English walnuts, which bring him in a large income.

Now, let us look at a few actual returns from the Downey soil.

From ten acres of Navel orange trees, George E. Prentiss last season received \$4800. Other fruit raised on the land paid the expenses.

From one-fourth of an acre of peaches, H. Hood picked 15,000 pounds, which sold for \$150. This is damp, sandy land, and the trees were not irrigated.

From three-fourths of an acre of four-year-old trees, on sandy loam soil, not irrigated, W. Caruthers gathered 10,000 pounds of prunes from an acre and a half. They netted him \$501. They were not irrigated.

From one acre of sweet potatoes, H. Hood gathered 800 sacks, which sold for \$800. He also gathered 10,000 pounds of prunes from an acre and a half, netting him \$270. Partly irrigated.

Charles Lauber grew, upon one acre, 118 sacks of onions, for which he received \$642, of which \$50 went for expenses. These were not irrigated.

adjoins Downey. It is a newer place than the former, having been laid out since the boom. It is preeminently a walnut region. Los Nietos walnuts are celebrated and bring a higher price in the market than others. All around Rivera one may drive between orchards of great walnut trees whose branches interlock and cast a dense shade that looks grateful on a scorching August day.

There cannot be less than a square mile in walnut orchards around Rivera. A large part of these are young trees, planted in the spring of 1887, and coming in. There is a walnut growers' association, which controls nearly all the crop and succeeds in obtaining satisfactory prices. Last year, from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound was paid. The sales of the association amounted to \$630,000, which brought about \$60,000. This year the crop of the valley is estimated at fifty carloads. As much as \$450 an acre has been made from old bearing trees.

The planting is now mostly confined to the soft-shell variety, which is a better nut and bears earlier. There are some two-year-old trees of this variety with nuts on them. Trees are generally planted too close, as may be seen by older orchards. As a rule, the trees are planted too close, and the ground, as it tends to make it turn sour. The trees should be planted at least forty feet apart. Beans, potatoes and such crops may be planted between the trees when they are young. Corn is generally planted but it excludes the air too much from the young trees.

A ten-year-old soft-shell tree should yield 200 pounds of nuts and go on increasing right along. Picking begins in October. About a simple process. The trees are shaken and boys climb and beat off those nuts which do not readily fall. The nuts are then graded and bleached with sulphur.

George B. West of Stockton, who has had much experience with walnuts, recently stated that the seedling English walnut is a failure in Northern California. He has both the English and French varieties growing on his place. While old, large trees of the former variety are almost destitute of nuts, the French varieties are loaded with healthy crop. He says the English walnut is not hardy in the inland counties, making a strong growth while young, which is cut back by any extra cold winter, and that when it has attained a size suitable for bearing a crop it proves to be barren. He says he has trees on his place 80 feet high, 20 years old, that have never borne twenty nuts in a year, and that this is the experience of most planters.

James Stewart of Rivera is one of the oldest settlers in this region. He came here in 1869, at which time the country was given up to horses and cattle. The early settlers, having no other means, had to stand guard with shotguns to keep off the stock. It was a common sight to see men riding after a band of horses and popping at them with revolvers.

Mr. Stewart has fifty-two acres, which are all planted in fruit, except ten acres of alfalfa. He has a large number of trees in fruit, besides a large number of trees in nursery. The culture of the fig has not progressed far in California, but there are other semi-tropical fruits, and this, although we import about \$500,000 worth of dried figs annually. There has been some trouble in obtaining the right varieties, the black California fig, though palatable, is the fresh article, making a poor dried fig. Mr. Stewart prefers the White Smyrna, after trying all the principal varieties. He has also some brown and some Ischia.

A few weeks ago there was a great flourish of trumpets over the arrival in the State of a bug with an uncanny name, which is said to fertilize the fruit in Smyrna and give it the peculiar aromatic flavor which it possesses. Mr. Stewart is not inclined to attach so much importance to this importation as do some other growers. He has found that he can make first-class figs without the aid of a bug. He showed a letter received from P. Ruhlman & Co., a leading fruit importing house of New York, in which he says, referring to samples of figs sent by Mr. Stewart: "In beauty they surpass the best Smyrna fig, and we see no reason why they should not replace it."

The figs on Mr. Stewart's place are just commencing to ripen. The first crop, which ripens in June, does not amount to much. The Smyrna variety ripens steadily during about six weeks. There are some varieties which come in toward Christmas, when it is difficult to handle them. The oldest trees on this place are 17 years old. Last year over 5000 pounds of figs were gathered from one tree. This is a fair average for a tree of that age. The bearing trees are not irrigated.

There is no trouble about marketing

the figs. The crystallizing men are clamorous for it, as are also the jam manufacturers. For six years Mr. Stewart has received \$50 a ton for his green figs, from the Los Angeles crystallizing factory. This year he has received even better offers from an Orange County firm.

The importance of bringing our figs up to a high standard is shown by the fact that at present Smyrna figs sell in New York for from 18 cents to 30 cents a pound while the ordinary California dried figs sell for 8 cents to 8 cents.

In drying the figs they are placed on trays, like raisins, and treated in about the same manner. It needs, however, two-thirds less time to dry figs. They then go to the sweat-box and are dipped in boiling brine, made of sea water or rock salt. If of rock salt, two pounds are used to five gallons of water. Figs grown here are admittedly superior to those raised around Fresno, where many are dried. A sandy loam soil is recommended. Mr. Stewart says that the fig appears to do well in almost any soil. It is a hardy tree.

O. P. Parsons, another old settler in this section, planted fourteen acres in walnuts about 1870. In 1888 he exhibited shipping receipts and papers which showed that these walnuts have netted him \$300 an acre. A year or two later he stated on oath before the Board of Supervisors that his crop paid him \$450 an acre. Last year Mr. Parsons gathered from seventeen acres of ten-year-old trees a crop of 40,000 pounds, which sold for \$3600. The expenses were \$328, leaving a profit of \$3272.

Rivera can also show some grand returns in oranges. From three and one-half acres of seedlings, G. J. Mann picked 2000 boxes, which sold for \$2225. From thirty-two trees, Mr. Parsons gathered 125 boxes, netting \$138. P. O. Johnson raised 2000 boxes and cleared \$2900 on three and one-half acres. J. H. Smith, on seven acres, picked 2000 boxes, which netted \$4450. J. F. Isbell produced 1000 boxes on three acres, which netted \$1100. William Moss picked 500 boxes from one acre, which sold for \$600. S. G. Reynolds picked 300 boxes, which sold for \$230. From twenty trees, Capt. Abbott has seven acres of 15-year-old seedlings. He picked 6000 boxes, which netted him \$7000.

James Root, from a patch of one-half acre of 15-year-old figs, gathered 250 pounds, which sold for \$60.

Driving northeast from Rivera, the road passes for a long distance over an elevated mesa. On the left is the great Los Nietos ranch, the owner of which is the barbed-wire fence which encloses it. This is one of the great Mexican grants which, in their undivided state, keep back the progress of the country. The ranch is in wheat. The Laguna Farming Company, who own it, have 2,000,000 sacks for \$40,000, being at the rate of \$1.45 a cental, for shipment to England.

The road presently descends and the San Gabriel River is reached. The river flows on the other side of it. During the high waters of last winter the river changed its course and ate away some valuable farming land, including a portion of the little remaining land of the venerable old settler, Don Juan whose old abode, dwelling upon stands right on the brink and threatens to be swept away by the next rise. Steps are being taken to restrain the river. Old Los Nietos, from which the valley takes its name, is at this point. The new town is at a short distance. A little further on is Whittier, which is described in a separate article.

South of Whittier, about three miles, and about the same distance from Downey, is

**Santa Fé Springs,** formerly known as Fulton Wells. It possesses a mineral water of peculiarly nasty flavor and therefore, presumably, of great efficacy. Not much development is noticeable in the immediate neighborhood. The place was struck by the host of ancient and modern "towns" laid out in the vicinity, but that indefatigable city builder, Holabird, did not even get as far as the big hotel stage of development. A little way back from the springs there has, however, been considerable planting of orchards.

Near Santa Fé Springs, Marius Meyer, a Frenchman, who came here as a poor boy about twenty-five years ago, owns over 2000 acres of land, upon which he keeps about 40,000 head of sheep. He has other ranches in Orange and San Bernardino counties, and his herds will aggregate 35,000 head of sheep. During the boom he sold enough of his land to give him a fortune and was offered still more for the remainder, but refused, and now he is rich. He says, as he says he would rather have the land than the money.

**Norwalk** is about four miles south of Santa Fé Springs and east of Downey, on the Southern Pacific Railway. This is a great dairy region. There are cheese factories and creameries, which turn out a good quality of cheese and butter. Much corn is also raised, and many carloads of potatoes were shipped this season. D. D. Johnson did pretty well with twelve acres of grapes last year, getting \$4,000 pounds, which sold for \$750. The expenses were \$100. The land was not irrigated. The same gentleman picked as many pounds of prunes—84,000 pounds—from five acres of 6-year-old trees. These sold for \$1680, leaving a net profit of \$1585. This land was not irrigated either.

These two towns show very clearly why people are pulling up their vineyards and planting orchards in their places. From twelve acres of grapes \$658; from five acres of prunes \$1585. There is quite a little financial sermon due to the ground. Prices of land here are about the same as at Downey.

**Clearwater** is on the great Cerritos ranch, south of Downey. In the year 1886 a number of persons met in Los Angeles to consider the advisability of joining the Popolobampo Water Company. Determined by unfavorable reports, they determined to form a cooperative colony of their own, and a portion of the Cerritos ranch was purchased on favorable terms. Each settler received twenty acres, and the water was turned in the profits of the enterprise, which has since been divided among the stockholders. The town was named Clearwater, and is quite a growing little settlement. Cheap land may be had from \$20 to \$100 an acre. There is some alkali in patches, but plenty of good land also. The Terminal railway, from Los Angeles to Long Beach, has been graded through Clearwater.

An artesian well runs through here and a few weeks ago what is believed to be the biggest flow of water was seen in the State was struck on the ranch of Gen. E. Bouton, below Clearwater. The vein was struck at a depth of 339 feet, in a 7-inch well. The pipe has been run up 50 feet, with two 4-inch openings four feet above the ground, through which the water discharged; the water rising in the stand-pipe 15 feet above the openings. It is estimated that the full, unobstructed flow

of the well is equivalent to over 500,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, or about 400 miners' inches. The water is entirely free from lime and very pure. The main underground stream of this section appears to have been tapped.

Many products which have been profitably raised at Clearwater are peanuts. From 8 acres, P. K. Wood gathered 5000 pounds, which sold for \$250, leaving \$210 profit. They were not irrigated. This is considered much less than an average of 8000 pounds.

Barley also does well here. From fifteen acres, F. A. Atwater reaped 80,000 pounds, which netted him \$320. The same gentleman raised 211 sacks of onions on one acre, which sold for \$211, netting him \$111. They were not irrigated.

A little east of Clearwater is

**Artesia,** another settlement in the artesian belt. The soil here is very fertile. Many berries are raised and children earn a good deal of money picking them at \$1 a day.

**Between Clearwater and Long Beach,** and about a mile from the latter place, on the mesa, is a fig orchard belonging to H. C. Dillon. It has only been planted a little over two years, but the trees are making a growth equal to many 5-year-old orchards. Some of the finest apples produced in Southern California come from this section.

From five acres of 4-year-old trees, Thomas Stowell had a crop which paid him \$75 an acre. Unimproved land around Long Beach may be bought at a reasonable price, say from \$100 to \$200 an acre. No irrigation is used for deciduous fruits.

Proceeding westerly across the old San Gabriel River beds from Long Beach we come to

**Wilmington** on San Pedro Bay. Near here is an old Mexican orchard, with immense peach, pomelo and other fruit trees. A strip that extends from Wilmington to San Pedro along the beach is almost entirely frostless. Here, on the hills, are raised without irrigation fine barbed-wire fences. This artesian water, which has been kept rather in the background hitherto, owing to the large ranches by which it has been surrounded, but it will undoubtedly be heard from in the horticultural life before long, for the climate and soil are both excellent.

Northwesterly from Downey, on the San Pedro branch of the Southern Pacific is

**Compton** a little over 11 miles from Los Angeles. It is quite a pretentious little town, with churches, schools, newspaper and so forth. Compton is famous for its artesian wells and alfalfa fields. Apples and peaches are also extensively grown. Among the chief exports of this section are grain, hay, cabbages, wool, hogs, potatoes, fruit and poultry.

On 28½ acres at Compton, O. Bulls raised a crop of 3000 pounds of alfalfa, which sold for \$3000, leaving \$2500 clear profit. The soil is peaty; it was not irrigated, and a crop of cabbages was grown on the same ground, the same season.

As a proof of the assertion made in this issue that apples, where they succeed, are as profitable as oranges, it may be instanced that from 3 acres of 10-year-old trees, L. L. Collender picked 50,000 pounds, which sold for \$1800, giving him \$1000 clear profit, or \$333 an acre. The trees were not irrigated. Harvey Bartlett did nearly as well, picking from 1½ acres 14,000 pounds, which netted him \$360.

Even alfalfa does well without irrigation at Compton. Upon 3 acres, P. G. Grant raised 51,000 pounds, which sold for \$150. The soil upon which this grows is a sandy loam.

North of Compton and about six miles due south of Los Angeles is

**Florence,** where is a junction of the Southern Pacific lines from Pasadena and Anaheim. The country around here has been planted by the owners in fruit or vegetables and will soon pay a big interest on boom prices. On one of their 5-acre lots in town, fig trees, which had been planted out this spring, were already over six feet high. Another industry which has been started in Whittier is the making of sorghum molasses from cane. From the cane grown on fifteen acres 3630 gallons of molasses have been made.

One of the great writers of Whittier without some reference to the State Reform School, recently opened, an imposing building of the castellated style of architecture. Indeed, the school comes within the range of horticultural description. The system of agriculture is admirable. There are at present nineteen boys and five girls. The capacity is for 200 inmates. Everything about the institution is complete, practical, solid and handsome.

The five acres of citrus trees have been planted on the grounds. The intention is to plant five acres more. The remainder of the land, 15 acres will be devoted to alfalfa; 5 to vegetables; 60 to deciduous fruits and berries; 20 to the buildings and grounds; to corn, hogs, poultry, etc. The idea will be to raise all the food consumed on the place, except groceries, etc. The inmates will be able to get fresh fruit every day in the year, which will probably save doctors' bills.

The school has its independent water supply, which is piped to tanks on the roof. The liquid sewage is, by an ingenious arrangement, used for fertilizing the orange orchard. The fuel used is crude petroleum, which comes from the hills back of Whittier. Altogether, the Reform School is an interesting institution, and well worthy of a visit.

Lands around Whittier, unimproved, are held at from \$125 to \$200 an acre, which is not a bad price for a town of 1600 people. There is also a road to Rivera, the 120-acre farm of Mrs. Strong, which, by a felicitous play on her name, she has called

"Ranchito del Fuerte," (the little ranch of the Strong). It was a portion of the Rancho estate of ex-Gov. Pio Pico—a princely domain, but so small in comparison to other ranches which he owned that he called it the Ranchito, or little ranch. The piece of 321 acres bought by the Strong was the first sold by Don Pio, and Mrs. Strong is one of the earliest settlers in the valley.

Away back in the '60s Mr. Strong, who was an invalid, came down from San Francisco with a party on horseback, living in the open air. His health was restored, and falling in love with this section, he decided to remain here. Don Pio took a great liking to Mr. Strong and asked him to take the entire management of his affairs. He has often since regretted that the latter refused to do so. He then offered Mr. Strong the whole 8000 acres of the Rancho at an acre. This was in 1868. They did not want so much, however, and bought 320 acres. At that time, from the Puente hills to the sea not a tree was to be seen. In that year Don Pio laid out the town of Pico. On the Rancho, after the style of Anaheim, he planted a grove of orange trees, which have since been the town never materialized. This section, which has a magnificent soil and climate, has been kept back too long by litigation. A little way off, on the northern spur of the Puente hills, may be seen the ruins of the first mission of San Gabriel, which was established there before it was removed to its present location and was the first permanent settlement of white men in this section. A little down the road, on the edge of the Rancho, is a small structure, which the natives call the Rancho of Don Pio Pico's old abode homestead. Strange that this, the earliest settled section of Southern California and one of the most fertile should be among the latest to be developed!

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Almost all the real progress made in Whittier has been since the boom.

The location of Whittier is a magnificent one. At a considerable elevation, it commands a grand view of the lower San Gabriel Valley, with the verdant orchards and fields of Downey, Rivera, and the section from Pasadena to Compton. To the northwest may be seen the Raymond Hotel at Pasadena and the Catholic College on Boyle Heights, in Los Angeles, is plainly visible. Whittier itself may be clearly seen from the hill section of Los Angeles city. Whittier was founded by Friends, or Quakers, who form a large proportion of the population—readers and educated people.

Whittier is reached by a short branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but as there is only one train from Los Angeles, which leaves in the afternoon and returns from Whittier early in the morning, visitors often prefer to go by team, the distance being only 13 miles and the road good for the greater part of the way. The route lies through the Boyle Heights section of the city, and the San Gabriel River, on the banks of which is the homestead of ex-Gov. Pio Pico.

The resident of Los Angeles who has only heard of Whittier as a boom town, and the site of the Reform School, can not fail to be surprised at the development which has been made in the past couple of years. Scores of tasteful villas have been erected, and what is better, they are surrounded by thrifty orchards and fields of vegetables. The place has a particularly bright, cheerful and sunny appearance. Most of the agricultural development has been in the east and southeast portions.

The great enterprise of the year for Whittier—more important far than the erection of the Reform School—has been the completion of the East Whittier Water Company's grand irrigation system, which brings pure water from artesian wells near El Monte, nine miles away, and pays \$8 a ton for the flumes. Over a million feet of lumber was used in the construction of this line, the total cost of which was about \$300,000. Arrangements are being made to supply the town with domestic water from this source. This enterprise furnishes Whittier with the only thing that was lacking to insure its permanent progress and prosperity. Hitherto, the water supply has been limited. Planting will now undoubtedly go forward on a large scale.

It is estimated that 35,000 fruit trees were planted around Whittier last spring, chiefly peach, fig and walnut; also many orange trees. There is scarcely any frost, owing to the elevation and the proximity to a large body of water. The yield of tomatoes this year from about 40 acres which are planted, is expected to be 200 tons. Some fields will yield as high as 10 tons to the acre. There is a cannery, which has ninety employees. The growers are paid \$8 a ton for tomatoes, the expense of growing, when the work is hired, being from \$3 to \$4 a ton. The cannery expects to ship about 50 cars of fruit, and vegetables this season. The growing of winter vegetables is also being pushed. It will be an important industry here, now that the railroads have given low rates. The factory handled 700 tons of green fruit the past season.

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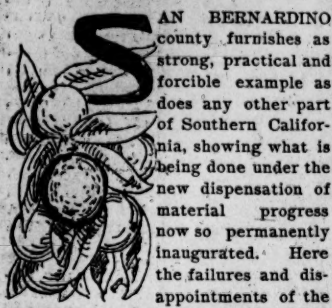


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## THE LARGEST IN ALL CALIFORNIA.

The Chief Producing Sections—Riverside, Redlands, the San Jacinto Highlands, Ontario, Cucamonga, San Rialto, Etc.



SAN BERNARDINO county furnishes a strong, practical and forcible example as to how any other part of Southern California, showing what is being done under the new dispensation of material progress now so permanently inaugurated. Here the failures and disappointments of the "boom" period have given way to renewed energy in the development of existing resources and the establishment of that degree of prosperity rendered possible by the capabilities of soil and climate. On every hand there is to be seen evidence of what is being accomplished under the new order of things. The production of wealth, beauty and comfort from the land has become the ruling and guiding purpose. Everywhere are new orchards, gardens and vineyards, the gratifying result of the prevailing spirit of the times, which finds its best expression in the words, "plant, cultivate and irrigate, that the harvest may be obtained."

While San Bernardino county has an area of 15,024,640 acres, and is the largest in California, but a small part of it, comparatively, is available for purposes of cultivation, owing to the extensive area occupied by mountain ranges and desert lands. But the valleys and foothills, which are not so barren as they once were, are being brought into cultivation anywhere in the State. What is commonly known as the San Bernardino Valley embraces the true citrus fruit belt of Southern California, and is destined to become one of the richest and most productive sections of the State. Strictly speaking, it should be known as the Upper Santa Ana Valley, as it is chiefly watered by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, which rise in the copiously-supplied watersheds of the San Bernardino Mountains, embracing as it does such noted districts as Riverside, Redlands, Highlands and Ontario. This general classification has, however, been lost sight of, to a great extent, in view of the distinguishing characteristics of these places. Smaller interior valleys in the county are being rapidly converted into regions of beauty and productivity by water and cultivation—the most notable among them being Alessandro and Banning.

## A Word as to Climate.

The climate of that part of San Bernardino county which will receive attention in this paper is essentially dry and warm. While a slight difference in localities, due to altitude mainly, is found, the prevailing conditions are, however, usually a strong breeze, and particularly in the foothill districts freedom from frost. As a direct result of these conditions, it is to be observed that citrus fruits thrive to a degree not attained elsewhere. From actual experience it should be noted that the scale and other insects, which have not found this climate congenial, and while eternal vigilance is the watchword of the orchardists, climatic conditions have unquestionably aided in keeping the trees clean and healthy. That the climate of this section produces a finer quality of the orange is a fact demonstrated by practical results, whatever may be the conclusion of those who have attempted to frame a theory on the subject. That soil in particular localities has equally much to do with the superiority of the fruit produced as climate, there can be no doubt; but to the latter cause is chiefly to be attributed the high grade of excellence achieved by the orange growers of Riverside, Redlands, Highlands and Ontario.

Of equal importance with soil and climate in the production of first-class fruit is an abundant water supply, that is distributed in the most practical and effective manner. That such is the case in San Bernardino county is fully shown by a knowledge of the extent, capacity and management of its irrigation systems. These are equal to any in the State, and that of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company, when fully complete, will be superior to any thus far undertaken in the world. The estimated capacity of all the irrigation systems in the county is nearly 145,000 acre-feet. The method of distribution varies in different sections as well as the amount allowed for each acre. But with some exceptions one inch to seven acres is regarded as an abundant supply and is practically also distributed in the most practical and effective manner. That such is the case in San Bernardino county is fully shown by a knowledge of the extent, capacity and management of its irrigation systems.

As reference will be made to particular systems, in discussing the sections where they are in operation, an attempt will only be made here to convey some idea of what the irrigation system comprehends as a means for supplying thousands of acres of dry land with life-blood which awakens hidden possibilities of fertility and causes the barren wastes to blossom and bring forth fruit. Space does not permit a detailed account of this great enterprise, but for the purpose of showing its relation to the material welfare of the districts watered by its canals and pipes, this is not necessary. With its present capacity the Bear Valley system waters Redlands, a greater portion of Highlands and the Alessandro and Perris districts in the San Jacinto Valley. These two last named districts embrace over 43,000 acres of fertile land, and during the present season many acres have been planted under irrigation and planted. As now constructed, the Bear Valley reservoir has a capacity of about 36,000 acre-feet of water. The new dam upon which work was recently commenced will so enlarge the capacity that under ordinary circumstances, and in any season, however dry, 250,000 acres can be watered from this source on the basis of one inch to eight acres.

Within the past few months the Arrowhead Reservoir Company has been organized to construct another immense storage reservoir in the mountains directly north of the city of San Bernardino, which will have a capacity sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres not accessible to the Bear Valley system. Already preliminary operations have commenced in the building of a road

for the conveyance of supplies and material.

Given the soil, climate and water, the next subject that interests the seeker of information concerning this great fruit belt is the

## Fruits Grown and Extent of Cultivation.

According to the best authorities and sources of information there are about 42,000 acres of fruit land under cultivation in San Bernardino county. Of this acreage nearly 25,000 are planted to oranges and lemons, the number of acres in oranges being about 22,500, and in lemons 2500. Next in extent of acreage are the vineyards, which will reach over 8000 acres. The greater portion of these vines are raisin grapes, of which the seedless Sultana is a very popular and profitable variety. The peach and apricot are the leading deciduous fruits, having an acreage of about 8500 and 2100 acres respectively. The pear occupies the next place in point of acreage and successful growth. The prune is not extensively grown, and is not considered to be well adapted to either the climate or a larger portion of the San Bernardino Valley. Figs, so far as tested, do well, and with more experience in curing, are sure to become a favorite and profitable product. The acreage in olives has increased somewhat during the past season, and the orchards planted show a satisfactory growth. Certain districts of the foothills seem best adapted to this fruit. In the Yucaipa Valley and at Banning, cherries, apples and plums are grown with excellent success and of a fine quality. Small fruits, as strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, can be grown anywhere with the proper care, and good profits are realized from them. As an example of what can be done with the soil and climate, the price of a few of the most common fruits are set out below. The present season five and one-half tons of blackberries from less than an acre, the total revenue from which will exceed \$500. Not only do fruits and berries thrive, but vegetables are doing well. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of cultivation. For example, a Cucamonga rancher has realized on one season's crop of potatoes and onions, from 20 acres, \$1700, which demonstrates the varied possibilities of the soil and climate. While waiting for trees to bear.

Regarding the best varieties of fruit for planting, there seems to be but one opinion as to oranges, which is that the Washington Navel leads all others. The St. Michaels are taking second place, while the Santa Maria and Mediterranean Sweeties are declining in favor. The Lisbon lemon is considered by those having most experience in lemon culture as superior to all other kinds. For canning purposes Lemon and Orange-cling peaches are most desired. Late and Early Crawford and the Foster are also favorites. For drying the Smock and Salway peaches are desirable, and these varieties are found to be profitable to the grower. The Muir peach, while a comparatively new variety, has been very popular. Canners do not advise the planting of white peaches, as the trade does not receive them with favor. The Royal apricot, Mission olive and White Adriatic fig are the most profitable varieties of these respective fruits. There are, as a matter of course, differences of opinion on the best kinds of fruits to plant; but the above statements are based on the experience and observation of prominent growers in San Bernardino county, and will be found reliable as well as useful in determining the selection to be made by future planters.

## Profits of Fruit-growing.

Having some of the oldest orchards, and having given systematic attention to fruit culture, there are localities in San Bernardino county where the profits of this industry are very satisfactorily demonstrated. That it pays to grow fruit is a question, and before giving any figures in proof, it is very important that one point in this connection should be strongly emphasized: The amount of profit received and the success achieved depend almost entirely on thoroughness of cultivation and the attractive and acceptable condition in which fruit is placed on the market. Granting that these conditions are observed, there will rarely be any difficulty in securing good prices and a ready sale. A budding orange grove at 5 years old ought to yield at the rate of \$200 per acre, and until upwards of \$800 per acre. As high as \$1200 per acre has been realized from some of the best recent vintage orchards. An eight-year-old orchard at Redlands paid \$964 per acre last year. At East Highlands is a seedling orchard of 126 trees that has been planted twenty years, from which the crop of the present season was sold for \$2500.

Raisin vineyards give on an average from \$200 to \$300 per acre. Figs properly cured, will bring nearly as good returns. Peaches and apricots bring ordinarily about the same financial results, and \$800 per acre is not an unusual figure in ordinary years. Dried fruits this season will be exceptionally low, owing chiefly to the reaction from the excessive prices of last year. Prices received at the canneries for peaches, apricots and pears have been sufficient to pay the grower well for crop. Lemons are selling readily at \$8.00 to \$8.50 per box, and those that are cured with special skill will sell for as high as \$4 to \$5. And here it may be noted that one of the most successful industries in San Bernardino county is the raisin business. A large acreage will be planted next season, and such districts as Ontario, Cucamonga, Rialto and Highlands are among the most favored spots for the production of this fruit.

From the foregoing summary of statistics attention is now directed to a brief review of the principal places in San Bernardino county, several of which have world-wide reputations as fruit-growing centers.

## Riverside.

To the traveler who visits this city of orange groves it does not seem possible that the land and the oldest trees and homes are now situated as to be taken as "worthless" land less than thirty years ago. Yet such was the case, and only \$2.50 per acre was required to redeem it. Today this once "worthless" tract is covered with fruit trees and vines, from which an annual income of over one and one-half million dollars is derived. The orange shipments for the current year are 1428 carloads, or 406,434 boxes. These figures are quite sufficient to tell the story of Riverside's marvelous growth and permanent prosperity. It is today one of the richest, most independent and prosperous sections in the great State of California—all due to the persistent and enterprising efforts of the people to secure the greatest success in fruit growing. The lessons imparted to other communities by the experience of Riverside are invaluable, and should be appreciated in proportion to their worth. At no time has Riverside been more prosperous than now. Extensive and valuable building operations are being carried on, and the population is steadily increasing, and while no extraordinary exertion is used to attract

buyers, the best improved lands are selling at prices which range from \$1000 to \$2500 per acre. First-class unimproved land is from \$400 to \$600 per acre. During the current season between 4000 and 5000 acres have been planted to citrus trees, and preparations are already being made to increase the orange acreage next season.

## Redlands.

Though one of the youngest in years among the towns of any importance in San Bernardino county, it occupies the third place in population and the second valuation of its property. Since its foundation there has been a steady growth, and today it is enjoying a large measure of substantial prosperity. As a fruit-growing district its reputation is second to no place in the county, particularly so in oranges and lemons. It has under cultivation about 8000 acres in fruits, of which nearly 1600 acres were planted the current season, a greater portion being orange trees. Improved orange lands have sold during the past season at as high as \$1600 per acre and the demand for unimproved fruit land at \$250 to \$350 per acre continues steady and active. As a place for permanent residence, Redlands is becoming more popular every year, and its beauty of situation, fertile soil, abundant water supply and prosperous outlook is destined to attract thousands of settlers in the next few years.

## Highlands.

Along the foothills on the north side of the Santa Ana River, opposite Redlands and Old San Bernardino, is situated one of the best orange districts of Southern California. The Highlands embrace three distinct tracts known as East Highlands, Highlands proper and West Highlands. There are about 3,000 acres under cultivation, chiefly oranges, of which 1000 acres were planted last spring. The soil is a disintegrated granite with a mixture of vegetable mold, and the water supply is abundant and well distributed. The land has a south and east exposure, thus causing the fruit to ripen earlier than elsewhere in the county. Plans are now being formed to plant a considerable area in this vicinity to lemons next season.

## Colton.

In the vicinity of Colton, along the Santa Ana River bottom, are some thrifty and productive deciduous orchards. Colton Terrace has some orange orchards that compare favorably with any in the county. The only cannery in the county, that of the Colton Packing Company, is located here, and is doing an extensive business. The amount of fruit being canned is about as follows: Peaches, 1000 tons; apricots, 500 tons; pears, 250 tons; blackberries, 50 tons; grapes, 50 tons; and tangerines, 25 tons. The cannery is a demand for Yellow Egg and Green Gage plums, and recommends that they be planted more extensively.

## Ontario.

The "model colony," is rapidly becoming one of the foremost fruit-growing sections of Southern California. It especially excels in lemon culture, and \$400 per acre is being realized from its orchards. It is estimated that there are 4000 acres in growing trees and vines, of which nearly 2000 acres are devoted to oranges. The planting for the current season covers over 800 acres. The shipment of deciduous fruits to the coast will reach 95,000 pounds and last year between \$80,000 and \$40,000 were paid in Ontario for deciduous fruits and raisins. A complete estimate of the dried fruit and raisin output is not possible at this time, although some interesting figures are being made to boom the fruit lands here, but there is a good demand for both improved and unimproved lands by actual settlers at prices which prevail in other places having superior advantages enjoyed by Ontario.

## Cucamonga.

This is one of the foothill districts distinguished for beauty of situation and productivity of soil. Though but a comparatively small part of the colony is improved, sufficient is under cultivation to demonstrate what the soil is capable of producing. At Hermosa, the older portion of the colony, the orchards and vineyards are superior both in quality and quantity of the fruit grown. Grapes are especially successful, and in the case of several vineyards, doing well without any irrigation whatever. Those without water are considered superior in flavor to those which are irrigated. Deciduous fruits do well here, but the soil and location seems particularly suited to the growing of lemons, oranges and vines. A 9-year-old fig orchard of 80 trees, the largest in the county, is planted here and has borne a fine crop. The total planting for the season is nearly 500 acres, nearly one-half of which were raisin grapes, chiefly the Sultana. There is an abundant water supply and a large territory still open to settlers.

## Estimado.

This settlement is directly east of Cucamonga and has about the same conditions of climate and soil. It is noted for the superior quality of its raisins and is well adapted to the growing of lemons and oranges. The raisin output for last year was 1000 tons, and the vines are very heavily fruited this season with every indication that there will be nearly 2000 tons for shipment.

## Rialto.

Rialto is the townsite which serves as the present business center for a fruit land district embracing about 80,000 acres, mostly mesa land. There are over 4000 acres under cultivation, the acreage planted to oranges exceeding all other varieties of fruit. There were 2500 acres planted this year, the variety being 1905 acres; citrus trees, 630; deciduous trees, 515. The water supply is from two sources, the headwaters of Lytle Creek and Artesian wells. There are now twenty-seven of these wells two and a half miles northeast of the town of Rialto, and four more are being bored this summer. Aside from that obtained from the wells, steps are being taken to increase the flow of water, so that the entire tract can have all that will be required as it is cultivated.

## Chino.

Within the past few months Chino has gained a fame that has placed it much beyond sugar factory that gives it more than ordinary prominence among the new towns of San Bernardino county. That its sugar-manufacturing enterprise is destined to make it one of the most prosperous and populous communities in the county now seems well assured. The soil of the Chino ranch can be divided into two classes, the dry and the moist or semi-moist. The latter it is found that the sugar-beet thrives most successfully. There are over 2000 acres of beets planted on the ranch, and nearly 500 acres under cultivation in adjacent sections. The crop so far as tested, gives promise of being highly satisfactory. At this writing the tests made show an average of 14 percent of saccharine matter in the beets. This, it should be understood, is the average reached by the best varieties of beets, the earliest beets reached maturity. So well satisfied are the projectors of this

enterprise that it is expected not less than 5000 acres will be planted to beets next year. But while making a specialty of beet culture, the planting of citrus fruits is not neglected. There are nearly 450 acres planted to such fruits as pears, peaches, apricots, figs, pears and oranges; walnuts are also being planted, and promise to be a successful product. One party expects to harvest a crop of beets from among his walnut trees, that will average 85 tons to the acre, and the walnut trees have made a splendid growth meanwhile. This leads to the suggestion that Chino offers special inducements to people of comparatively small means who wish to have some source of revenue while their fruit and walnut trees are growing. Orchards can be planted and the sugar beets grown among them every year without in the least retarding the growth of the trees. On what is known as the Chino ranch, a section of the Chino ranch, oranges can be grown successfully. In this irrigated district lands sell for \$200 to \$250 per acre, while the moist lands vary from \$100 to \$175 per acre according to location.

## South Riverside.

The lands embraced in the South Riverside fruit district contain about 11,000 acres, of which only about 1800 are planted. The oldest orchards are three years old, and show a very thrifty growth. The fruit produced is of excellent quality. The irrigation system is complete, and well supplied with water. Over 500 acres were planted this year, mostly to oranges, which seems to be the fruit best adapted to this locality. Prices of land vary from \$150 to \$300 per acre. Near South Riverside are several manufacturing establishments, which render it something more than a purely fruit-growing district. These are the tin mines, the clay manufacturing works, the porphyry paving works, gypsum fertilizing works and two pottery manufacturing works.

## Mentone.

At the extreme upper end of the San Bernardino Valley is the foothill fruit colony of Mentone. It contains 2000 acres, which are practically above the frost and fog line. Over 200 acres were planted last spring, two-thirds of this acreage being oranges and one-third olives.

## Alessandro.

This tract is in the San Jacinto Valley, and has become available through the irrigating enterprise of the Bear Valley system. The acreage planted covers 2100 acres, 1100 acres being oranges and lemons and the balance deciduous trees.

## Banning.

Situated in the San Geronimo Pass, Banning has an altitude of 2300 feet above sea level, and is noted for its freedom from fogs and frosts and the remarkable purity and healthfulness of its mountain air. Its soil and climate are particularly well adapted to the growing of such deciduous fruits as peaches, pears, apricots, plums and plums. Special attention is being turned to the culture of the almond. The orchards here are successful and profitable. There were over 300 acres planted to all classes of deciduous fruit trees the present season.

## Condition of Orchards and Vineyards.

The features that impress all visitors to the orchards and vineyards of San Bernardino county are their freedom from smut and fruit pests, and the remarkably bright and healthy appearance of the foliage. The trees are particularly well adapted to the growing of such deciduous fruits as peaches, pears, apricots, plums and plums. Special attention is being turned to the culture of the almond. The orchards here are successful and profitable. There were over 300 acres planted to all classes of deciduous fruit trees the present season.

## The Outlook.

While too early to estimate the rain output for the present season, or the new orange and lemon crops, the indications all favor a large yield. The vines are more heavily laden than usual, and with a few exceptions the oranges are likely to exceed the quantity grown last year. The whole fruit-growing and industry of the county is in a most favorable position for the present season. The outlook for San Bernardino county are such as to warrant the most complete confidence. There is no thought of over-production, but an intelligent and well-defined purpose to produce only the very best fruit, cure and pack them in accordance with the best methods, and so introduce them into the markets of the world that the best prices are sure to be obtained. The planting next year promises to exceed, if not exceed, that of the last season. Already the series are receiving large orders for first-class stock, and the tendency is to select only such varieties as experience shows to be most successful and profitable. Every year is being increased by the introduction of new varieties and the next decade the orange and lemon groves, and vineyards of the great orange belt of San Bernardino county will be the marvel and admiration of the world.

## Arrowhead Nursery.

An important propagating establishment at the Arrowhead Nursery is situated at West Highlands, on the Bell line of the Southern California Railway, and is three miles northeast of the city of San Bernardino. It was established by Byron O. Clark in 1890, and has recently been incorporated as a stock company. The nursery occupies thirty acres of choice land as there is in San Bernardino county. Already the nursery has planted to a first-class collection of standard stock, including especially the best varieties of deciduous fruit trees, oranges and lemons. All varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants will be supplied in any quantity desired. The location has been selected with special reference to the production of clean, healthy and symmetrical trees. The soil is especially well suited to a vigorous root growth.

The nursery will be prepared to contract for the planting of larger tracts and proposes to make this one of the most extensive and reliable nursery enterprises in Southern California. The proprietor and manager, Mr. Byron O. Clark, has had twenty-one years' experience in the business, and is recognized as a practical and informed man. The officers of the company are: Byron O. Clark, president and manager; J. C. Cantabrigia, vice-president; and C. C. Miles, secretary.

## Cliff Glenn Mineral Springs.

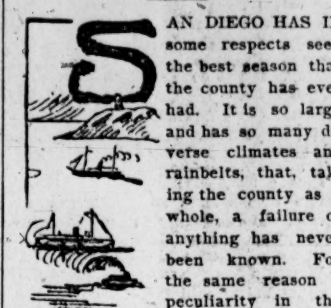
These Springs are situated in the Matijilla Canyon, San Bernardino County, and are one of the best health resorts in the State. The springs are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. A fine tonic. Climate is pure and bracing, and the water is of the highest quality. Orange groves and fruits of all kinds.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

## General Average of the Season of 1891.

## LAND, WATER, CROPS AND YIELDS.

The Orange, the Lemon and the Lime—A Broad View—New Light Upon Methods of Irrigation and Cultivation.



AN DIEGO HAS IN some respects seen the best season that the county has ever had. It is so large and has so many diverse climates and rainbelts, that, taking the county as a whole, a failure of anything has never been known. For the same reason a peculiarity in the weather that may, on the whole, be good for one thing may be bad for another.

Such is the case this year, and the honey crop, which in the past has often been so large, will this year not exceed one-half. Even this half is, however, considerable, because many of the bees over such a great range, and the quality is unimpaired whatever the failure of the yield.

This falling off was caused by the long spell of cool, lowly weather in the spring, which was not longer than usual, accompanied with a lower temperature than usual, and kept the bees from working. This was, however, a blessing to all who had grain growing, and brought out for the county about as average crop. In spite of the fact that much of it was planted too late; in spite of the long dry spell in midwinter, and in spite of the heavy rain in February, which beat down into the ground much of the later sown grain. A great increase in the area planted in all the belts from the coast to the mountain tops makes the total crop much larger than ever before.

As thrashing is not yet finished, and in some places hardly begun, it is impossible to say what the crop will be. In the San Jacinto region the area in grain was enormous, and while much in the lower part of the county was cut for hay, the amount in grain was still so great that it is probable the total crop of wheat and barley will reach 1,500,000 bushels. The hay crop, about which much alarm was felt for a while, was brought out so well by the spring rains and cool weather together that the farmers are all well supplied for the season and have a good surplus to sell.

The vineyards have never looked so well as now. Not a trace of disease is to be found in those vineyards where for the past two years considerable alarm has been felt, and the vines have never been more full and healthy. The abundance of the crop received in the winter makes large yields quite certain this year, even on the unirrigated vineyards, and on the irrigated ones has made immense crops of raisins, and the grapes are well supplied with less water than usual.

More profit is being made by the growers, profiting by the lesson of last year, will pick early this year and be prepared to cover the stacks if a light shower should come in drying time. They have found that a loss once in several years, by trusting the weather, is too much, and the principle can here be well applied to other things.

Apricots that bore so well last year have been this year a short crop. The growers have not yet learned that it pays to irrigate the trees after picking. In this year, when the trees are well supplied, pruning, too, they have still to learn, and then no part of the world can surpass this county in raising the apricot. The same may be said of the peach and other deciduous fruits. Though the crop is less in some years than in others, it need never fall short of good profits where the trees are intelligently irrigated and pruned. The ground has nowhere been worked long enough to impoverish it, and there is no falling off in fruit for that reason.

One tree well loaded in all those orchards that were not too full last year, and the crop bids fair to be very large. Here, too, the effects of the off year may be very largely avoided by irrigation. When the trees are well supplied, pruning, too, they have still to learn, and then no part of the world can surpass this county in raising the apricot. The same may be said of the peach and other deciduous fruits. Though the crop is less in some years than in others, it need never fall short of good profits where the trees are intelligently irrigated and pruned. The ground has nowhere been worked long enough to impoverish it, and there is no falling off in fruit for that reason.

Oranges and lemons have rarely set so well this year. Although always a good crop, they are now more numerous on the trees than ever, and nothing has so far tended to lessen the yield. The shipments for last winter amounted to only thirty car loads, but this is considered a record for a county that has but begun to develop water, and in which the few orchards old enough to bear were merely experimental, and until two years ago were merely maintained instead of being irrigated. The local market has been very good, and the water has been made more than this, while thousands of boxes of fruit that would have been fine with a little care, or irrigation of better irrigation, methods in the adjoining counties, fell just a little short of the standard, and were sold at a low price for want of buyers. This will be rapidly remedied, and by the Riverside method of irrigation introduced at Chula Vista, and now rapidly spreading, this county will soon become one of the great orange counties of the State.

The same remarks apply to the lemon, for which this county, on account of its vast area of frostless mesa, never too hot, never too cold, yet not too dry, or too damp, is especially adapted. Tens of thousands of acres will be planted to oranges as any part of the State, but have no special superiority over any other county. But it is generally conceded by the most successful growers of citrus trees in other sections that a large area of the water mesa along the coast, just far enough back to be away from the immediate breath of the sea, is the finest lemon region in America. And the success thus far attained in the growth of trees—the size, abundance, quality and cleanness of the fruit, proof that they are right.

The area planted in these fruits this year is greater far than that of any preceding year. The same is the case with the deciduous fruits and vines. Owing to the size of the county, it is difficult to obtain areas, but over 600,000 trees were sold in San Diego and the adjoining region alone last winter, and probably half as many more were brought into the northern end of the county, or shipped directly to the buyers. The number of vines and olives planted cannot be determined, because grown from cuttings got at or near home, but the number was very large. The same with home-grown trees. A notable improvement has been made in the planting of berries, vegetables and small stuff, of which in the past too many have been bought from abroad.

The development of the country by water and the introduction of better methods, is hastening the day when no rancher will ever again be seen buying potatoes from the North or bacon from the East.

San Diego county surpasses all the rest of the southern counties in having in its mountains a very large area of fine, arable land at elevations where in the other counties only a few very small valleys are found. Over this are hundreds of farms, some of them as good as can be found in any land for general produce without irrigation, and some of them may be found at over 5000 and even up to 6000 feet above the sea.

This mountain belt, running from 2000 to 6000 feet, has long proved its capacity for raising the finest of all deciduous fruits—in fact, for raising anything for which the elevation is not too cold, in the greatest perfection on the rainfall alone, which is there so heavy, and increases greatly with every few hundred feet of elevation. Over this region a great improvement has been made. The fine apples, pears, plums and cherries that have long come from there, with its great capacity for field crops because of the great rainfall, have long been attracting attention. Although a railroad is needed for easy access to market, still many keep constantly going up there to live and put out orchards, and some of the best of the finer grades of mountain-grown deciduous fruits there is a large profit, have been buying land and putting out orchards. In this way a larger area than ever before has been put out, nearly all of which is planted with home-grown trees.

The almond, which is such a shy bearer along the coast levels, is here loaded every year like the cherry; and it is fast becoming one of the country's best crops. The true home of the olive, if it is to be grown at a large profit without irrigation, Prunes prove a steady success, while the apple trees are loaded every year with as fine fruit as ever was grown in Massachusetts. Two hundred thousand acres of such land lie yet untitled in this large area, most of it accessible by good roads. For those who wish cheap land with a certain rainfall—the only danger being sometimes too much rain—the land is to be had at \$10 to \$40 an acre, according to location and quantity; but all the available Government land in pieces of any size is now being taken up. Some places are, however, being constantly taken that have been rejected by prior land-seekers on account of roughness, and every year sees in this way the area of the arable lands extended beyond what was before considered possible. It is every year more and more conclusively proved that these rough lands are for many purposes better than much of the smoother-looking land. They are generally better drained, more free from frost and more fertile, and the water is more abundant, though not as rich, perhaps, as that of the valleys below, is still rich enough for all kinds of trees and vines and even for grain and other crops. People are learning that a few stones or boulders scattered over the ground will not injure it for fruit-growing, and that stones, where not too thick to interfere with the plow or the cultivator, may be a positive benefit from the amount of heat as well as moisture they retain.

More profit is being made by the growers, profiting by the lesson of last year, will pick early this year and be prepared to cover the stacks if a light shower should come in drying time. They have found that a loss once in several years, by trusting the weather, is too much, and the principle can here be well applied to other things.

Apricots that bore so well last year have been this year a short crop. The growers have not yet learned that it pays to irrigate the trees after picking. In this year, when the trees are well supplied, pruning, too, they have still to learn, and then no part of the world can surpass this county in raising the apricot. The same may be said of the peach and other deciduous fruits. Though the crop is less in some years than in others, it need never fall short of good profits where the trees are intelligently irrigated and pruned. The ground has nowhere been worked long enough to impoverish it, and there is no falling off in fruit for that reason.

One tree well loaded in all those orchards that were not too full last year, and the crop bids fair to be very large. Here, too, the effects of the off year may be very largely avoided by irrigation. When the trees are well supplied, pruning, too, they have still to learn, and then no part of the world can surpass this county in raising the apricot. The same may be said of the peach and other deciduous fruits. Though the crop is less in some years than in others, it need never fall short of good profits where the trees are intelligently irrigated and pruned. The ground has nowhere been worked long enough to impoverish it, and there is no falling off in fruit for that reason.

Oranges and lemons have rarely set so well this year. Although always a good crop, they are now more numerous on the trees than ever, and nothing has so far tended to lessen the yield. The shipments for last winter amounted to only thirty car loads, but this is considered a record for a county that has but begun to develop water, and in which the few orchards old enough to bear were merely experimental, and until two years ago were merely maintained instead of being irrigated. The local market has been very good, and the water has been made more than this, while thousands of boxes of fruit that would have been fine with a little care, or irrigation of better irrigation, methods in the adjoining counties, fell just a little short of the standard, and were sold at a low price for want of buyers. This will be rapidly remedied, and by the Riverside method of irrigation introduced at Chula Vista, and now rapidly spreading, this county will soon become one of the great orange counties of the State.

The same remarks apply to the lemon, for which this county, on account of its vast area of frostless mesa, never too hot, never too cold, yet not too dry, or too damp, is especially adapted. Tens of thousands of acres will be planted to oranges as any part of the State, but have no special superiority over any other county. But it is generally conceded by the most successful growers of citrus trees in other sections that a large area of the water mesa along the coast, just far enough back to be away from the immediate breath of the sea, is the finest lemon region in America. And the success thus far attained in the growth of trees—the size, abundance, quality and cleanness of the fruit, proof that they are right.

The area planted in these fruits this year is greater far than that of any preceding year. The same is the case with the deciduous fruits and vines. Owing to the size of the county, it is difficult to obtain areas, but over 600,000 trees were sold in San Diego and the adjoining region alone last winter, and probably half as many more were brought into the northern end of the county, or shipped directly to the buyers. The number of vines and olives planted cannot be determined, because grown from cuttings got at or near home, but the number was very large. The same with home-grown trees. A notable improvement has been made in the planting of berries, vegetables and small stuff, of which in the past too many have been bought from abroad.

On the San Jacinto Nuevo rancho surveys are now making for two new reservoirs, one of which will cover some 10,000 acres, with an average depth of some ten feet, and water will be brought through from the Whitewater to supplement the natural flow into these. Although this work is being done by a company in another county, the water is to be used in this county, and the large districts of Elsinore, Perris and probably Murietta and others will soon be smiling under its influence. In the meantime, water is being developed along the San Jacinto River by underground flume and artesian wells at a rapid rate, and it will be but a few years when the water will be as abundant as the water of the desert, part of this county, outside of the desert, will be one of the best irrigated

and most fruitful parts of California, and will form a new county of itself. This will embrace all that part of the county north of Mt. Palomar, and east of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains, including the fertile plains of Temecula and Pauba, and the broad sweeps of mesa lying between them and the San Jacinto rancho. Not only will it receive nearly all of the surplus water that the other counties have been developing, but it has large areas of its own, some of which, like that at San Jacinto, are already pouring out millions of gallons daily, and is yet not explored; while others, like those of Temecula and Pauba, are as yet not tapped. With great opportunities for storage of water, with hundreds of thousands of acres of exactly such soil as in the adjoining counties has for years proved what it will do, and much of it richer, smoother, and broader in extent than the watered lands of the north, California is well deserved reputation, and with the same climate that it will do, the future of the new county is assured far in advance.

At Pauba, on the headwaters of the Temecula River, the preliminary work is under way for another large dam which will hold as much water as the Hemet Valley and will water the fertile lands of the Pauba and Temecula ranches. And the washing out of the track of the Santa Fé for the second time in Temecula Cañon is likely to result in the building of the largest reservoir in the State, and perhaps in the United States, by damming the head of the cañon where the road used to enter from Temecula. As the railroad has decided to abandon the cañon route but few obstacles remain in the way of this great work which would water 200,000 acres of the fertile lands of the Fallbrook, Santa Margarita and the country below. The damming of Fallbrook, that long boasted of what it could do without irrigation, and with considerable good reason, is working on a smaller irrigation scheme of its own to take water from the stream near the head of the cañon, and it is feasible and cheap, and will in no way interfere with the larger enterprise when the time is ripe for that.



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PART I. : : PAGES 1 TO 8

"The Land and Its Fruits"—Our  
Harvest Number.

Following out its settled policy in  
aiming to develop the substantial re-  
sources of this section, by making them  
known to the world at large, THE TIMES  
presents to its readers this special num-  
ber, which, in accordance with pre-  
vious announcements, deals with THE  
LAND AND ITS FRUITS—the fertile soil and  
multiform products which constitute  
the principal present support and the  
chief hope of this unique section of  
Uncle Sam's domains.

In this issue, as will be noted, no at-  
tempt has been made to describe the  
many flourishing cities and towns of  
Southern California. Full justice has  
been done to them—and will again be  
done—in our regular annual trade num-  
bers. On this occasion our desire has  
been to make a full and fair presenta-  
tion of the resources upon which these  
cities and towns must depend for their  
legitimate, solid growth. All healthy  
growth of a city must come from the  
development of its surrounding tribu-  
tary country. Except in the case of  
manufacturers, the cities are non-pro-  
ducers, drawing upon the coun-  
try for support. The first question  
asked by a judicious investor, who is  
solicited to purchase city property, is:  
What are the resources of your sur-  
rounding country? This question, as  
far as the cities of Southern California  
are concerned, will, we believe, be  
found answered fully and satisfactorily  
in these pages.

In 1880 the county of Los Angeles  
contained, in round numbers, a popu-  
lation of 38,000, the city 11,000—one-  
third. In 1890 the city 50,000—one-  
half. Through speculative influences,  
the city had grown in advance of the  
county, and caution in the purchase of  
city property was justifiable. Since  
then, the country has been rapidly  
catching up with the city, as will be  
seen by a perusal of these pages, and  
within a very short time a healthy  
equilibrium will have been re-es-  
tablished that will justify a renewed  
forward movement in city property.  
Thus, in describing fully the resources  
of the country, THE TIMES has really  
done the cities and towns a far greater  
service than if it had merely given a  
superficial description of the produc-  
tive regions, "spreading itself" on a  
detailed account of the brick blocks  
that have been erected since the boom—  
a thing, by-the-way, which might read-  
ily be done.

The field which we have covered in  
this issue includes the six counties of  
Southern California—Los Angeles,  
Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego,  
Ventura and Santa Barbara—together  
with Fresno, the representative county  
of the great San Joaquin Valley. The  
descriptions are necessarily condensed.  
One could easily write sixteen pages  
about Los Angeles county alone, and  
yet the half would not be told. Had it  
been in our plan, we should have said  
much more about the beautiful cities of  
Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, Santa  
Monica, Anaheim, Santa Ana, San Ber-  
nardino, Redlands, Riverside, San  
Diego, San Buenaventura, Santa Bar-  
bara, Fresno and many others; but, as  
already stated, in describing the re-  
sources upon which these cities depend,  
we believe that we have done them  
more service than if we had slighted  
the country and given more space to  
urban improvements.

Within the city limits of Los Ange-  
les—which covers 96 square miles—are  
quite a number of orchards, some of  
considerable extent, notably in the  
southeastern part of the city. Then,  
almost every homestead has its few  
fruit trees, so that the aggregate pro-  
duct is quite considerable. Unfortu-  
nately, many valuable trees were  
allowed to go to ruin during the boom,  
when orchards were cut up into town  
lots. These trees present an unglori-  
ous spectacle on some of our main avenues  
and the visitor should be told the cause  
of the decay lest he suspect that some  
blight has struck the trees. It would  
be well if the city had power to make  
absentee owners keep their lots in re-  
pair.

There are few sections of the United  
States which today offer better open-  
ings for the profitable employment of  
capital than does Southern California.  
Capitalists can here obtain big interest  
on their money, with good security.  
Large profits may be made by bringing  
water from the mountains, or from arti-  
sian wells, upon the arid plains, which are  
only waiting for the fructifying fluid to  
produce vast crops of fruits and vegeta-  
bles. There is also a vast amount of  
raw material here waiting to be worked  
up. We raise hides, ship them to the  
Atlantic Coast, and re-import harness,  
saddles, boots and shoes and other  
leather goods—a most illogical proceed-  
ing. There is a fine opening here for a  
glass factory, excellent sand being ob-  
tainable within the city limits of Los  
Angeles. Petroleum oozes out in many  
places, and is now being produced on a  
small scale just west of the city.  
Then there is the planting of orchards  
of citrus and other fruits, which will  
pay 100 per cent, on the invest-  
ment after five or six months.

**The Southern Counties.**  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY is described in  
detail in other columns. But little has  
been said of Los Angeles city in this  
issue, because the purpose is to confine  
the descriptions to the land and its  
fruits. Suffice it to say of this city that  
it is one of the most beautiful in the  
United States, with a population of  
nearly 60,000, about a hundred miles  
of paved and gravelled streets, two  
handsome theatres, a fine public library,  
the most complete cable railroad sys-  
tem in the country for a city of this  
size, and educational facilities which  
are equalled by few cities of like im-  
portance in the United States and ex-  
ceeded by none. It is also the central  
point of a dozen railroads, two of which  
are transcontinental lines. The chief  
boast of Los Angeles, however, is its  
charming semi-rural homes, standing on  
large lots, embowered amidst shade-  
trees and foliage. Los Angeles city is  
a charming place for residence, and  
few who stay here long enough to get  
acquainted with it leave without regret.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY makes a re-  
markable showing in the planting of  
orchards during the past year, and well  
it may, for its success in the citrus in-  
dustry has been phenomenal. River-  
side is probably the most remarkable  
feature in California of what can be  
done in the way of making the desert  
blossom. Twenty-five years ago the  
land upon which Riverside stands was  
considered worthless and could be  
bought for \$2.50 an acre or less. Last  
season Riverside received over \$1,000,  
000 for its orange crop. Nor is River-  
side the only place in the county  
where orange-growing has become an  
important industry. New Riversides  
are springing up in many places. San  
Bernardino leads in citrus culture at  
present, but Los Angeles is pushing it  
close.

The past year in SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
has been marked by more progress in  
the line of water development than any  
year preceding. There is an ample  
water supply within the limits of the  
county, but hitherto the people have  
labored under the mistaken idea that  
they did not need it, because there, as  
in many other parts of Southern Cali-  
fornia, crops could be grown without  
irrigation. The coming year will wit-  
ness a remarkable change in the "back  
country" of San Diego county.

WHEN ORANGE COUNTY was segregated  
from this county, Los Angeles lost one  
of its most fertile sections. There is  
very little waste land in Orange county.  
Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin and Anaheim  
will soon form one extensive settlement  
of semi-rural homes, and, practically,  
one city. The vine is being largely re-  
placed by the walnut and other profita-  
ble trees around Santa Ana. Almost  
every crop that is grown in Southern  
California does well in that section.  
Orange is, besides, the champion corn  
county of California.

VENTURA COUNTY is the bean-produc-  
ing section par excellence of California.  
There is something in its soil and cli-  
mate that brings the Boston specialty to  
great perfection and train-loads are  
shipped every year to the East. Apri-  
cots also grow marvelously well in Ven-  
tura, while it has the richest petro-  
leum deposits in the State. A county  
with such resources as Ventura need  
not fear for its future.

The old town of SANTA BARBARA was  
such a lovely, dreamy place that those  
who only view it from the aesthetic side  
almost resent the material progress of  
the past few years. But the iron horse  
has roused it from its lethargy and the  
development of its great horticultural  
possibilities will now keep pace with  
that of its sister counties. Santa Bar-  
bara's climate is such that in places the  
most delicate tropical plants can be  
grown in the open air.

FRESNO has been included among the  
counties of Southern California because it  
is the representative county of the  
great San Joaquin Valley, which is des-  
tined to be a city of millions. The section  
immediately around Fresno City—a  
mere fly-speck on the face of the great  
valley—shows conclusively what it is  
capable of. Before many years orchards  
and vineyards will stretch from Te-  
hachapi to Stockton Slough. Fresno  
is the leading raisin section of the  
United States.

In England, according to high statis-  
tical authority, a square mile of highly-  
cultivated agricultural land gives em-  
ployment to 60 persons. Here, in  
Southern California, by planting berries  
and other crops between the orchard  
rows, a family can live comfortably on  
five acres, which is equivalent to over  
600 persons to the square mile. South-  
ern California will, ere long, be one of  
the most densely populated countries in  
the world. Land will then be consid-  
erably higher in price than it is at present.

The recent opening of the great beet-  
sugar factory marks an important era  
in the agricultural development of  
Southern California. The factory will  
give employment, directly and indi-  
rectly, to at least a thousand people.  
In several European countries the beet-  
sugar industry is of national importance.  
Land suitable for sugar beets in Bel-  
gium is worth over \$800 an acre. The  
China factory will soon be followed by  
many others in this section, and Cali-  
fornia will raise a large percentage of  
the sugar consumed in the United States.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA does not carry  
all her eggs in one basket. Among  
other things we produce on a large  
scale may be mentioned hay, wheat,  
barley, corn, honey, potatoes, winter  
vegetables, oranges, lemons, apricots,  
peaches and now also beet sugar. The  
list is constantly being added to.

Readers of THE TIMES who desire to  
assist in the advancement of this sec-  
tion cannot adopt a more effective  
method than by sending a number of  
copies of this issue to eastern friends.  
It contains more information than could  
be imparted in a hundred letters.

This section offers many opportunities  
for women to exercise their ingenuity  
in a profitable manner by the raising of  
flowers and plants, flower seeds, pampas  
plumes and the tasteful preparation of  
fruit products, perfumes and so forth.

The shipment to the East of winter  
vegetables from the frostless sections of  
Los Angeles county will receive a great

impetus this winter, owing to the grant-  
ing of a special rate of \$1.05 per car  
load by the railroads. For three  
months in the year we have a  
monopoly in this business, as far as at  
present known.

The development of Southern Cali-  
fornia, great as it has been during the  
past two years, has only just begun.  
Five years hence, when the orchards  
recently planted are bearing, we shall  
open the eyes of the world.

The biggest beet-sugar factory in the  
United States, and the only tin mine on  
the American continent—this is a pretty  
good showing for San Bernardino  
county, within six months.

THERE are no exaggerated statements in  
this issue. The aim has been to pre-  
sent facts and figures, together with a  
bird's-eye view of the country "as  
she is."

Few sections of the world have such a  
range of products as Southern Cali-  
fornia. The orange, the apple and the  
potato here grow side by side.

WITHIN a few years the beautiful San  
Gabriel Valley will be one continuous  
settlement from Pasadena to Pomona.

This movement in the direction of  
orchard planting in this section amounts  
to a veritable boom.

**Semi-tropical September.**  
September's laughing harvest,  
Her skies of deepest blue,  
Her meadows laden with singing birds,  
Which wind the wide air through—  
Ising of them.

Her swaying vines and roses,  
And fields of growing corn,  
Her soft-winged, fragrant breezes,  
That fan the cheeks of morn—  
Ising of them.

Her vineyards purple-tinted,  
Her green, nut-laden trees,  
Her wide alfalfa meadows—  
Like billowy emerald seas—  
Ising of them.

O low-voiced, running waters,  
That wailing and palm!  
O spaces orchard-birds and bees,  
And filled with summer calm!  
Ising of you.

September's light is on you,  
Her dewy-lidded eyes  
Drop warm and tender glances  
From out her cloudless skies.

On cedar trees-top singing  
The mocking-birds and the blue jays,  
And all the warm air filling,  
The robin's song rings clear.

The lark pours out his gladness,  
And rises to the sun,  
As if the May-time glory  
Again to earth had come.

Rose-tinted breaks the morning,  
Gold-paved the shining noon,  
And evening feels the pulses  
Of tender bud and bloom.

We dream through golden sunsets,  
Through nights of stars and calm,  
We wake to rose-hued mornings,  
And fear no storms to fall.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

**In the "Land of the Afternoon."**  
The mellow month of September is  
here; gold within her skies and gold  
upon her harvest fields.

Not with hail and frost does she come  
to the land, but with the yearling  
gathered, and the earth making ready  
for bare and leafless trees, with bird-  
song hushed and the world of blossoms  
dying or dead.

Sweet as ever sings the mocking-bird  
in our green boughs. With melody in  
every pulse, and the feathered throat  
ringing with song, does the robin linger,  
while the lark mounts upward singing  
as gaily as if it were spring.

Our gardens are aflame with beauty;  
the hibiscus swings its scarlet bells to  
the light, and the purple bell of the  
morning glory curtains the orchard.  
The tuberose pours its fragrant vapor  
upon the air; the purple heliotrope upon  
the soft breezes and they run on, velvet  
footed, and drunken with its breath.  
Roses dream as if in summer's lap; the  
starry anemone with the light winds,  
and the gay marigolds hold their merry  
court; while in the long procession, full  
of brilliant pomp, and arrayed like  
princes, later comes the bannered army  
of the chrysanthemums.

The soft winds are everywhere laden  
with flowery fragrance and breathe but  
calm and sweetness. The skies are a  
sea of golden light, and the sun-kissed  
mountains glow with opalescent gleams.

And still under our blue September  
skies the children of June, the luscious  
strawberries, are ripening their monthly  
harvest. Pears hang temptingly upon  
their boughs, while peaches glow  
like warm red globes upon the bend-  
ing trees; the vineyards are purple  
with ripe grapes that may yet  
yield rivers of wine. Still the  
green young corn hangs out its silken  
hair and comes again to harvest. The  
market garden is full of plenty. Green  
peas fill the vines, while the green and  
yellow globed melons biva upon the  
plains. There is no lack of food, any  
where in Nature. The year has but  
reached the maturity of its charms, and  
like a beautiful young maiden Septem-  
ber comes, the sunlight in her glances  
and fragrance in her breath, her step  
as light and airy as the May's, but  
foreboded as fair as sunny June's, and  
the garments that she wears glowing  
with richness and splendor.

Her soft-brown lids are fringed with  
beauty. Her breath is the breath of  
blossoms, and round her waist the  
breast are the growing vines jeweled  
with purpling grapes. The alfalfa  
meadows form an emerald carpet for  
her feet. She is panoplied with waving  
palms, and her coming harvest of nuts  
and oil of olives and of wine and  
of long clustering bananas, whisper of  
land plenty and ungarnered stores.  
Beautiful, stately, warm—the Cleo-  
patra of the year—she is with us, and  
binds our senses with her charms.

E. A. O.

**LEMONS.**  
Riverside and Santa Paula Varieties in  
Favor.—The Outlook.

G. W. Garcelon, a lemon expert of  
Riverside, has recently been in San  
Francisco making a study of the situa-  
tion, and finds that while Riverside  
lemons are quoted at \$3.50 per box,  
there are no Riverside lemons in that  
market, and few of the imported.  
As the market of the city of San Ber-  
nardino is being gradually educated to a  
knowledge that there are brands of  
home-grown lemons so superior that  
they are taking the place of the foreign  
lemons, the Riverside and Santa Paula  
lemons command today very nearly the  
rates received for the best imported,  
the difference in price being only ap-  
parent, as the foreign boxes hold more  
fruit. There is, however, no inducement  
for Mr. Garcelon to ship lemons to  
San Francisco, for his trade elsewhere  
will take all he has at better figures  
than he can get in that market. The stock of choice  
Riverside lemons on hand is now hardly  
sufficient to supply the local demand.  
There is going to be "good money" in  
lemon growing, if only the right kinds  
are produced, and they are properly  
cured before marketing.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Young and Promising  
Child of the Plain,

WHOSE MOTTO IS "EVER ONWARD!"

Land, Water Supply and Products of the  
Region Described—The Sections in  
Detail—Steady Progress and  
Assured Prosperity.

**RANGE COUNTY,**  
which was created by  
an act of the Legis-  
lature in 1889, was  
formerly the south-  
eastern portion of  
Los Angeles county.

It is nearly forty  
miles long by twenty  
wide. It is sepa-  
rated from San Ber-  
nardino county on the  
northeast, and from  
San Diego on the  
south.

The east by the Santa Ana range of  
mountains, and it is bordered on the  
west by the Pacific Ocean. The divid-  
ing line of Los Angeles and Orange  
Counties is the Coyote Creek.

The water supply of the county is  
abundant. The Santa Ana River, which  
enters it near its northeast corner, flows  
through the entire length of the Rancho  
Santiago de Santa Ana, and enters into  
the sea at Newport Bay. It irrigates  
Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, Tustin and  
Santa Ana, and adjacent territory.

Beside this river there are the above-  
mentioned Coyote Creek, the Aliso,  
Trabuco, Mission Vieja and San Juan.  
In some districts there are no  
streams, artesian wells are abundant.

Such are Westminster, Garden Grove  
and Newport, formerly called Gospel  
Swamp. These latter places are in a  
moist belt and need hardly any irriga-  
tion for most of the crops that are  
raised there.

The average mean temperature of the  
county for the last thirteen years in any  
month has been, at 7 a. m., 58°; at 9 a.  
m., 62°; at 2 p. m., 76°; at 9 p. m.,  
69°. During this period the thermom-  
eter exceeded 100° on several occasions,  
and sometimes it went down as low as  
52°. This applies to the sections sit-  
uated in the valleys.

According to the figures gathered by  
the Santa Ana Board of Trade, the  
shipments of fruit, cereals and vegeta-  
bles up to December 31, 1890, were as  
follows:

	Pounds
Oranges	5,600,000
Lemons	672,640
Beet fruit	1,107,000
Green fruit	2,901,456
Walnuts	270,590
Potatoes	2,528,868
Cabbages	437,800
Other vegetables	498,625
Barley	3,333,935
Wheat	307,940
Other grain	5,915,748

As will be seen further on in the re-  
ports gathered from the various dis-  
tricts of the county, the orange crop  
this year will be fully equal to last  
year's, the lemon crop either the same  
or slightly better, the walnut crop, owing  
to new trees getting into bearing,  
somewhat better. The first pro-  
duct crop this year has been immense—  
indeed it caused a glut in the market,  
every pulse, and the feathered throat  
ringing with song, does the robin linger,  
while the lark mounts upward singing  
as gaily as if it were spring.

Our gardens are aflame with beauty;  
the hibiscus swings its scarlet bells to  
the light, and the purple bell of the  
morning glory curtains the orchard.  
The tuberose pours its fragrant vapor  
upon the air; the purple heliotrope upon  
the soft breezes and they run on, velvet  
footed, and drunken with its breath.  
Roses dream as if in summer's lap; the  
starry anemone with the light winds,  
and the gay marigolds hold their merry  
court; while in the long procession, full  
of brilliant pomp, and arrayed like  
princes, later comes the bannered army  
of the chrysanthemums.

The soft winds are everywhere laden  
with flowery fragrance and breathe but  
calm and sweetness. The skies are a  
sea of golden light, and the sun-kissed  
mountains glow with opalescent gleams.

And still under our blue September  
skies the children of June, the luscious  
strawberries, are ripening their monthly  
harvest. Pears hang temptingly upon  
their boughs, while peaches glow  
like warm red globes upon the bend-  
ing trees; the vineyards are purple  
with ripe grapes that may yet  
yield rivers of wine. Still the  
green young corn hangs out its silken  
hair and comes again to harvest. The  
market garden is full of plenty. Green  
peas fill the vines, while the green and  
yellow globed melons biva upon the  
plains. There is no lack of food, any  
where in Nature. The year has but  
reached the maturity of its charms, and  
like a beautiful young maiden Septem-  
ber comes, the sunlight in her glances  
and fragrance in her breath, her step  
as light and airy as the May's, but  
foreboded as fair as sunny June's, and  
the garments that she wears glowing  
with richness and splendor.

Her soft-brown lids are fringed with  
beauty. Her breath is the breath of  
blossoms, and round her waist the  
breast are the growing vines jeweled  
with purpling grapes. The alfalfa  
meadows form an emerald carpet for  
her feet. She is panoplied with waving  
palms, and her coming harvest of nuts  
and oil of olives and of wine and  
of long clustering bananas, whisper of  
land plenty and ungarnered stores.  
Beautiful, stately, warm—the Cleo-  
patra of the year—she is with us, and  
binds our senses with her charms.

E. A. O.

**LEMONS.**  
Riverside and Santa Paula Varieties in  
Favor.—The Outlook.

G. W. Garcelon, a lemon expert of  
Riverside, has recently been in San  
Francisco making a study of the situa-  
tion, and finds that while Riverside  
lemons are quoted at \$3.50 per box,  
there are no Riverside lemons in that  
market, and few of the imported.  
As the market of the city of San Ber-  
nardino is being gradually educated to a  
knowledge that there are brands of  
home-grown lemons so superior that  
they are taking the place of the foreign  
lemons, the Riverside and Santa Paula  
lemons command today very nearly the  
rates received for the best imported,  
the difference in price being only ap-  
parent, as the foreign boxes hold more  
fruit. There is, however, no inducement  
for Mr. Garcelon to ship lemons to  
San Francisco, for his trade elsewhere  
will take all he has at better figures  
than he can get in that market. The stock of choice  
Riverside lemons on hand is now hardly  
sufficient to supply the local demand.  
There is going to be "good money" in  
lemon growing, if only the right kinds  
are produced, and they are properly  
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land are succeeded by thousands of acres  
of grating grounds, upon which many  
kinds of fruit are raised. This is the  
Santa Joaquin ranch, containing  
105,000 acres. There is no water in  
sight, and in fact no irrigation. Three  
thousand acres of this ranch, lying in  
the Tustin school district, have been  
sold, and as water is obtained from  
the Santa Ana River by means of  
ditches, these lands are well cultivated,  
and produce many kinds of fruit, cereals  
and vegetables. Last year the yield of  
barley on the San Joaquin was 98,000  
bushels. This is an excellent indication  
that the crop will be 180,000 sacks,  
because more land has been cultivated,  
and also for the reason that the yield is  
superior to last year's. On the San  
Joaquin there are only 12,000 acres  
of orchards, the remainder being  
used for cattle and sheep range.

**ELI TOST.**  
The train now leaves behind the  
Rancho San Joaquin, and between foot-  
hills, narrowing the valley considerably,  
it brings us to the Rancho Caliente de  
Los Alisos. Here, at the principal station,  
Eli Tost, an orchardist has solved the  
problem of raising fruit trees without  
any irrigation whatever.

This is Dwight Whittington. On the  
west side of the track, in the Aliso Val-  
ley, some three years ago, he planted  
100 acres in prunes, apricots and Bart-  
lett pears, which produced this year for  
the first time a full quantity of fruit.  
His apricots yielded him two tons of excel-  
lent fruit, which he found no trouble in  
disposing of. The venture has been so  
successful that he will this fall put out  
forty acres to Japanese chestnuts, pe-  
cans and almonds, and he seriously think-  
ing also of adding another forty acres  
to walnuts.

**Capistrano.**  
From Eli Tost we plunge into a hilly  
country, admirably adapted for pastur-  
age, and it is not until nearly at Capis-  
trano that a wonderful scene of ver-  
e is reached. The country is a narrow  
valley, watered by the Trabuco and San  
Juan creeks, there is a charming pros-  
pect, which comes to a sudden end only  
when the shores of the Pacific are  
reached, two and a half miles farther.  
Capistrano is a quaint place,  
with its tumble-down adobe houses, its  
roofs and its paises; but it is the  
center of a great cattle-raising coun-  
try, four-fifths of the district being  
devoted to that industry. Last year it  
shipped away probably 8500 head of  
fat cattle and 8000 head of calves.

Mr. Rowan, a standard authority on Capistrano's  
products, said that last year's crop pro-  
duced 62 tons of walnuts, 8 carloads of  
oranges, 8 corn, 235 of hay, 3 car-  
loads of apples, 8 of dried apricots and  
peaches and 2 of peas. Six carloads  
of honey and 50 of wool were also ex-  
ported. This year the crop will be a  
trifle lighter, with the exception of  
corn, of which 20 tons will be harvested.

Some Chicago people, who own the  
Capistrano Fruit-preserving Factory,  
have set out this year 47 acres of olive  
and fig trees. They propose this fall to  
plant 90 acres additional in olives and  
figs, and they will devote a few  
acres to guavas, merely as an experi-  
ment. Walnuts are not yet cultivated  
to any great extent. Mr. Rowan,  
Bonebrake of Los Angeles has now 40  
acres in bearing and intends to plant 40  
acres more. There are probably 100  
acres of bearing walnut trees at Capis-  
trano. Oranges have not been planted  
this year.

This is a project on foot to locate  
water in the rolling foothills just above  
the town, on the east side of the rail-  
road track, which, if successful, would  
irrigate an addition to Capistrano con-  
taining about 1400 acres.

As stated before, the creeks supply  
plenty of water to the valley where  
it reaches by means of ditches. There is  
but little unimproved land for sale,  
and that at figures averaging from \$150  
to \$200 per acre.

**Tustin.**  
Lovely Tustin is the terminal of the  
Southern Pacific Company's branch rail-  
road, running to Los Angeles, via Whit-  
tier. It is also connected with Santa  
Ana, from which it is three miles dis-  
tant, by a street-car line. This road  
passes through beautiful lands, shaded  
on both sides by magnificent trees, of  
which the principal are eucalypti, wal-  
nut, pines and pepper trees. On either  
side can be seen numerous orchards,  
orange and walnut groves in excellent  
condition, interspersed with great fields  
of waving corn. The homes and cot-  
tages met on the way indicate pros-  
perity and refinement. There are many  
acres of land, too, devoted to deciduous  
fruits. The apricot crop, which last  
year was so large, was not so satisfac-  
tory this year, and the yield was not  
equal to one-half of what it was in  
1890, although the quality was far  
superior this season and brought excel-  
lent prices. This is accounted for in  
this way: It is held that deciduous fruit  
trees, in ordinary years, always  
follow a very heavy crop one year by  
a lighter one the next. The rich soil of  
Tustin is admirably adapted to apricots,  
and when suitable varieties are planted  
they do very well.

This district produced about 225 car-  
loads of apricots, 10,000 boxes of or-  
anges for its last crop. This year it  
will be about the same, although the  
yield of seedlings will be a little lighter.  
Old orchards consist principally of  
seedlings, the remainder being budded  
trees. The newer groves they have  
mostly budded orange trees, Wash-  
ington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet.  
Lemons are also raised, though not in  
such large quantities, the grove of H.  
K. Snow being considered the finest in  
the county.

Hundreds of acres have been planted  
to walnuts. The crop of bearing trees  
will be fair this year, and the nuts seem  
of extraordinary size. Soft-shells sold  
last year at 10¢ cents and hard-shells  
at 9¢ cents per pound. The orchards of  
Tustin are especially adapted to the En-  
glish walnut, and they are being set  
out more than any other class of fruit  
trees.

New vineyards are also being planted,  
although not largely as yet. They are

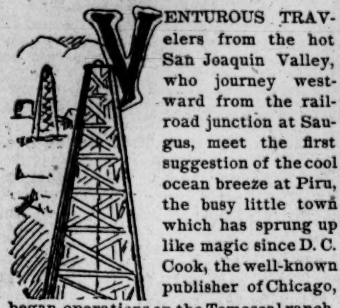


## VENTURA COUNTY.

The Home of the Apricot,  
the Fig, the Frijole.

## A STORY OF PROGRESS AND PROFIT.

Detailed Information About Lands, Water,  
Crops and Culture—Striking Ex-  
amples of Individual Success  
and Prosperity.



**VENTUROUS TRAV-  
ELERS** from the hot  
San Joaquin Valley,  
who journey west-  
ward from the rail-  
road junction at San-  
gus, meet the first  
suggestion of the cool  
ocean breeze at Pira,  
the busy little town  
which has sprung up  
like magic since D. C.  
Cook, the well-known  
publisher of Chicago,  
began operations on the Temescal ranch.  
Four years ago this whole section was  
nothing more than a sheep and cattle  
range. Mr. Cook's little farm contained  
15,000 acres, 1500 of which is already  
set out to trees and vineyard. Of figs  
there are 600 acres; oranges and  
lemons, 800; apricots, 150; olives, 75;  
pomegranates, 20; 5000 walnut trees  
and a vineyard of 125 acres of raisin  
grapes. Mr. Cook's chief pride is in  
his figs. This is a comparatively new  
industry for Southern California, but  
present indications are that it will be a  
success. The trees are now two years  
old, and will bear about ten tons, which  
will be prepared for the market by  
crystallization. A large building will  
soon be erected for this purpose. The  
figs, pomegranates and grapes are not  
irrigated, but Mr. Cook has ten miles of  
ditch, bringing water to 800 acres, and  
now used on 200 acres. Besides the  
1500 acres of fruit, Mr. Cook has 50  
acres on the steep hillside planted to  
gum trees, which he will grow for fuel.  
Mr. Cook has unbounded faith in the  
possibilities of California soil, and while  
criticized by some of his less progressive  
and energetic neighbors, still persists  
in improving and experimenting in  
various directions. He has spent a  
small fortune already on his place, but  
his return will soon begin to come in,  
then the croakers will cease to croak  
and only say "We always told you so."  
He has the finest residence in Ventura  
county, with every convenience. A large  
brown-stone tower, as it stands on the  
hillside, gives the house and imposing  
appearance. An immense conservatory  
contains a choice collection of rare and  
costly plants.

While Mr. Cook has entered upon the  
producer's field on a more extensive  
scale than most can afford, still plenty  
of land of equal fertility can be pur-  
chased in small tracts from \$25 to  
\$100 per acre. The land in this section  
is a somewhat sandy, light, loose  
soil, in some places rather gravelly. An  
industrious man could make a comfortable  
living off of any one of the different  
kinds of orchard planted by Mr. Cook.  
The cost of clearing the land depends  
entirely upon the location and soil.

A few miles farther west, Fillmore  
and Bardsdale, friendly rivals, greet  
each other from opposite slopes of the  
Santa Clara Valley. Either offers  
enough points of interest to occupy the  
whole of the space devoted to Ventura  
county.

From the former large quantities of  
brown stone are being constantly  
shipped to San Francisco and Los  
Angeles. Bardsdale has a splendid ir-  
rigation system. In fact, the best in the  
county. Large tracts of land are de-  
voted to potatoes, which, with irrigation,  
will produce two crops a year, or one  
crop of potatoes and one of barley or  
beans may be raised. Land here is  
worth \$150 to \$200 per acre, but fine  
inducements are offered to settlers.

One-half of a fifty-acre tract will be  
given to any one planting the same to  
oranges and caring for it for three  
years. The low price of potatoes this  
year left many farmers in the hole  
here.

The next place of importance to the  
westward is the city of Santa Paula.  
Here, amid the din and odor of large  
oil refineries, the quiet pursuit of the  
farmer's life is almost forgotten. A  
number of small farmers make a living  
here by producing berries, melons and  
fruits for the local market.

W. L. Hardison has a fine stock ranch  
one mile up the Santa Paula Cañon, and  
his Holstein cattle always command the  
highest prices.

The Ferndale ranch, owned by A. C.  
Dietz, is six miles further up the cañon,  
and is also devoted to the breeding of  
fine stock. These cañons are very fa-  
vorable for this purpose. The water is  
pure and feed abundant.

Although Saticoy and Montalvo are in  
the heart of the greatest bean-pro-  
ducing section in the world, still there  
are other fruits of the soil which de-  
serve considerable space. The apricot  
has been, and is still the leading fruit  
of the county. Many of the finest fruit  
of this section is dried at home.

J. S. Briggs owns the largest dryer  
and orchard in the valley. There are  
seventy-five acres in trees. The dryer  
is about one and a half miles from Mon-  
talvo, in the center of the orchard.  
They will turn out this year an average  
crop of about thirty tons. Last year  
fifty tons were dried. Mr. Briggs uses  
a pitting machine of his own patent,  
which cuts 800 fifty-pound boxes per  
hour, equivalent to the work of fifteen  
men. One machine can keep from ten  
to ten spreaders busy. Two of these  
pitters are running, and the fruit is  
dried in the sun for two days. The  
fruit is then placed in the dryer for ten  
hours, which finishes the drying pro-  
cess. By this method it is claimed that  
all insects are killed, that a better  
flavor is obtained, and time saved. It  
takes from twenty-five to thirty days to  
handle the crop. This year the fruit  
was from ten to fourteen days later  
than usual, most of the dryers being  
about August 23. Green fruit brought  
from \$20 to \$22.50 per ton.

For the past four years the ship-  
ments of Lima beans from Saticoy have  
averaged over 2,000,000 pounds a  
year. The small white variety is rang-  
ing from 750,000 to 1,000,000 pounds,  
thus bringing into this section nearly  
\$500,000 from beans alone. The fields  
this year are exceedingly promising.  
The hot water slightly injured a few  
fields near Santa Paula, but from Saticoy  
to the coast the yield will be good,  
ranging from 1500 to 3000 pounds to  
the acre. Small whites are quoted at  
\$2.50 and Limas at \$2.65.

Among the many prosperous land-  
owners in this section is W. D. Rich-  
ards, who came to California in 1868  
and bought a 100-acre tract of land in  
and around Saticoy. The soil here is a  
rich, deep loam, and extremely fertile,  
excepting a few acres near the depot,  
which is low and full of alkali. Mr.  
Richards raised flax-seed for the first  
few years, with varied success, one year  
losing \$1500, but soon after clearing

\$6000 from 200 acres. Bird-seed has  
also been grown with much profit.  
Most of this tract is now divided into  
town lots or fine 10 to 20-acre tracts  
profitable in corn, alfalfa, sugar beets,  
potatoes, etc., and is well adapted to  
grow to perfection here. No irriga-  
tion is used for anything, even in gar-  
dens.

E. A. Duval is another old resident of  
this locality. He came to Saticoy about  
twenty-two years ago, tried farming on  
a large scale, but lost money for a num-  
ber of years. Finally he discharged all  
his help and sold all his land except  
twenty-five acres, fifteen of which was  
in fruit. He has made money ever  
since, netting over \$1000 a year from  
his fruit alone.

M. E. Isham has quite an extensive  
orchard, comprising 3000 apricot, 500  
walnut, 600 apple, 500 peach, 500  
lime, 1000 lemon and 100 pear trees.  
He has his own cannery and dries and  
cans nearly all his fruit, thus making  
a much greater profit than by sell-  
ing it green.

E. P. Hall came to California in 1882  
on account of his wife's health, and the  
climate has proved beneficial to her.  
Mr. Hall purchased thirty acres and  
raised from 1000 to 2000 pounds of  
beans to the acre. Last year the price  
of Limas was very high, \$4 per 100  
pounds being paid. Ten acres surround-  
ing Mr. Hall's home is devoted to or-  
chards and a vineyard of about four acres  
is just coming into bearing. Raising pure-  
bred Plymouth Rock chickens is also a  
profitable industry.

Among other prosperous farmers in  
this locality may be mentioned: J. M.  
Sharp, J. C. Crane, G. E. Briggs, Walter  
Gerry, G. W. Faulkner, Jacob Borebad,  
W. E. Ready, Tyler Bither, J. B. Kel-  
sey, J. Kiler, W. H. Thurston, J. B.  
Alford, E. B. Ballou.

**Hueneme**  
is the most important grain-shipping  
port south of San Francisco. Nearly  
all the wheat and barley raised in Ven-  
tura county finds its way to that port.  
It is estimated that over 300,000 sacks  
of barley will be raised this year, and  
during the thrashing season as high as  
5000 sacks are hauled into Hueneme  
during one day. These sacks weigh  
from 90 to 100 pounds each, and barley  
is quoted at 1 cent now, so \$300,000  
will be the market value of the barley  
output for the Ventura farmers this  
year. The following statement from the  
Hueneme Herald shows the amount  
of grain, wool, livestock and other  
agricultural products brought to the  
local warehouses for shipment during  
the year ending March 31, 1891:

Barley	145,888	sacks
Wheat	31,512	"
Corn	90,297	"
Beans	72,896	"
Mustard seed	710	"
Potatoes	1,276	"
Wool	1,211	bales
Honey	496	cases
Eggs	712	dozens
Butter	232	boxes
Fowls	75	coops
Hogs	1,853	heads
Hides	21	skins
Sheep	605	bbbs
Pelts	84	"
Tallow	35	bbbs
Miscellaneous	1,134	pkgs

**Las Posas, Simi and Conejo**  
are sections prolific in cereals, and 40  
sacks to the acre is the average yield.  
On the Bard tract, in the Las Posas  
rancho, 340 acres yielded 7200 pounds,  
or a ton to the acre. It is estimated  
that 95,000 bags of barley will be  
raised on the Las Posas alone. The  
soil of these valleys is a deep, rich loam,  
and worth from \$75 to \$150 per acre.  
The water is obtained mainly from artesian  
wells.

Wheat is worth \$1.50 per hundred,  
but the output of this grain amounts to  
very little this year, probably no more  
than 50,000 sacks.

Corn is looking well, and is quoted at  
\$1.80. Last year the price went as  
high as \$1.55. The output will exceed  
1000 tons.

T. A. Rice owns 900 acres of the best  
land in the county. His home is a  
model for comfort, with electric bells,  
gas, hot and cold water, and is situated  
in a grove of picturesque shade trees.  
Mr. Rice devotes most of his ranch to  
the raising of fine horses, and with re-  
sults that are well known.

No mention of Ventura county would  
be complete without referring to the  
beautiful Ojai Valley, fifteen miles  
north from Ventura. If you speak of  
the county as a health resort, the Ojai  
valley is the place to go. The health-  
seeker, if you speak from an agricul-  
tural standpoint, the Ojai still attracts  
your attention. As for beautiful scenery,  
the valley is unsurpassed in Southern  
California. For six miles—Ven-  
tura valley is graded and sprinkled,  
and the road is as smooth and firm  
as a macadamized street. On either  
side are plain but neat dwellings, frag-  
rant with flowers and abundant shade  
of ornamental and fruitful trees. This  
is the most densely-settled country sec-  
tion in the county, and the highest prices  
are almost unobtainable. The houses  
are near the road, and back of them,  
stretching away in gentle slopes to  
the foothills, are orchards of walnut,  
apricot, fig, etc. The soil is dark loam  
rich in fertility. Irrigation is made  
use only for alfalfa and small fruits,  
although there is an abundance of  
water. Along this avenue are situated  
the dwellings of some of Ventura's  
most wealthy and influential citizens,  
such as J. M. Weldon, M. Steward,  
A. C. Chaffee, A. Hobson, W. S.  
Reilly, T. Morrison, J. R. Meyers, M.  
B. Smith and W. R. H. Weldon. Most  
of the land is under a high state of cul-  
tivation.

Eight miles from Ventura the road to  
Northridge divides into the creek and  
grade roads. The former follows the  
winding of the San Antonio Creek, and  
is delightful in summer on account of  
its refreshing shade. Immense live and  
white oaks, tall sycamores and numer-  
ous other trees, with trailing grape  
vines, remind the traveler of the good  
old forests of the Ohio Valley. A  
number of industrious farmers have  
settled along this creek, and are, by  
hard and constant work, making pro-  
gress. By this method it is claimed that  
all insects are killed, that a better  
flavor is obtained, and time saved. It  
takes from twenty-five to thirty days to  
handle the crop. This year the fruit  
was from ten to fourteen days later  
than usual, most of the dryers being  
about August 23. Green fruit brought  
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few years, with varied success, one year  
losing \$1500, but soon after clearing

per acre. Water is plentiful in the  
side cañons, but to a great extent unde-  
veloped. There are two water com-  
panies in the valley; one supplies water  
to the town, the other to the orchards.  
The famous Riverside Nevada, which  
some twenty different orange tracts.  
By building reservoirs and storing the  
water, an abundant supply can be ob-  
tained.

Some of the most prosperous ranch-  
ers of this valley are: S. D. Thacker,  
G. E. Stewart, Thomas Barrows, J.  
Meiner, T. J. Robinson, A. C. Ryerson,  
P. Bennett, J. Wyckoff, K. P. Grant.  
Mr. Thacker has fifteen acres of ten-  
year-old orange trees, which bear fruit  
of a superior quality, equaling even  
the famous Riverside Nevada. He ships  
direct to San Francisco by the carload,  
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Mr. Thacker also has a few lemons,  
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trees.

C. Ryerson believes there is large  
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\$1 to \$2. During the winter the ground  
is cultivated, and all weeds kept down.  
As soon as the last rains are over for  
the season, generally about May 1st,  
the beans are planted. They are sown  
with a heavy rain falls after the  
crop is planted it is liable to do  
great damage, and sometimes  
compels a complete replanting. During  
the first month the fields are gone over  
and all weeds out by the hoe. The  
heavy fogs on the coast seem to take  
the place of rain, and often the bean  
fields receive no other moisture. By  
August 1st the vines have received con-  
siderable growth, and then the whole  
Santa Clara Valley is a carpet of green;  
the long rows of vines, with their rich  
green leaves and small white blossoms,  
interspersed by occasional small fields  
of corn, with their tall waving plumes,  
make this valley remarkably beautiful  
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some specimens being as large as wal-  
nuts. Picking of these berries goes on  
from the middle of June to the end of  
October. At the time of the visit—end  
of the season—the bushes were covered  
with flowers and fruit in all stages of  
ripeness. From a patch not quite an acre  
in size, 1809 boxes were picked in one  
day, this year. Twelve people are  
kept busy picking during the season.  
Boys and girls, as well as grown per-  
sons, find this work yields a welcome  
addition to their income. From 1 cent  
to 1½ cents a box is paid for picking,  
at which rate it is easy for an indus-  
trious boy to earn \$1.50 a day. The  
lowest price received the past season  
for the fruit was 4½ cents; the average  
price 5½ cents a box of one pound.  
A neighbor of Mr. Henck's named  
Compton, sold last season from less  
than four acres of orange trees, from  
10 to 12 years old, fruit to the value of  
\$1500.

J. Gibbs has twenty acres, seven of  
which are in orange trees, about 16 years  
old. Of 180 trees, some gave sixteen  
boxes to the tree, and they averaged  
eight to nine boxes each. The trees were  
planted thirty feet apart—wider than  
the average—which is a good plan, as  
may be seen by an inspection of many  
old orchards. They have also been  
manured for several years. Mr. Gibbs  
has about two acres in blackberries and  
several big white fig trees, some of  
which have yielded 1000 pounds apiece,  
which, at 2 cents a pound, is equivalent  
to \$200 to the tree. There are also  
about 500 bushes of the strawberry  
guava, loaded with green fruit. This is  
a delicate plant, which can only be  
grown where the climate is mild. The  
fruit, which is especially valued for the  
manufacture of jelly, ripens about Oc-  
tober. It has sold hitherto at about 8  
cents a pound. In India the guava is  
highly esteemed, as a cure for dysen-  
tery. Mrs. Gibbs has some fine roses  
and other flowers, which are largely  
drawn upon whenever there is a festi-  
val in town. A weeping willow on this  
place, only eight years old, would easily  
shelter a score of people.

Another of the most attractive places  
in Ventura is that of J. S. Mackenzie,  
a ten-acre tract mostly in oranges and  
pears. To attempt to notice 10 per  
cent of the beautiful productive homes  
of Ventura would require more space  
than is contained in this paper. In  
conclusion, a few actual yields may be  
given.

Pew sections of Southern California  
can show better returns from oranges  
than Ventura, one reason being that  
many of the trees are from 12 to 20  
years old.

Twenty-one acres belonging to Mrs.  
A. M. Hooper produced 5500 boxes,  
which sold for \$8250.

Six acres belonging to Thos. Millap  
produced 1200 boxes of fruit, which sold  
for \$1500. Between the orange trees were  
raised nine tons of peaches, which sold  
for \$300, paying



## SAN GABRIEL LANDS.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Ranch.

THIS CELEBRATED RANCH, CONTAINING 50,000 ACRES, HAS JUST BEEN PUT ON THE MARKET IN TRACTS OF FROM 10 TO 10,000 ACRES, AND WILL BE SOLD AT FROM \$150 TO \$200 PER ACRE.

Terms, 20 per cent cash, balance in 5 years.

The soil is not excelled by any in California, being adapted for all kinds of fruits, such as Peaches, Apples, Plums, Olives, English Walnuts and the home of the Orange and Lemon.

ABUNDANCE OF WATER IS PIPED TO THE LAND.

Three railroads traverse the ranch, being the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit.

Mr. Baldwin's intention is to have this land improved and in giving 5 years' time will enable buyers to pay for the land from the proceeds of the sale of the fruit. This is a grand opportunity for Colonists, Home Seekers, Clerks, Teachers and Business Men, as trees will be set out and cared for at actual cost to non-residents, if desired.

The Ranch is noted for its

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

AND GRAND

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS.

Located in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley near Pasadena.

Also a fine list of Pasadena city and country property.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON OR ADDRESS

McDonald &amp; Brooks, Sole Pasadena Agents,

7 EAST COLORADO ST., PASADENA, CAL.

References: First National Bank, Pasadena National Bank, San Gabriel Valley Bank.

## INVESTMENTS.

William R. Staats,

INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER, Pasadena, Cal.

**BONDS AND STOCKS.**  
Deals in choice Mortgage Securities, Bonds and Stocks, City, School and Irrigation Bonds a specialty.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
Transacts a General Real Estate Business. Taxes paid and Property managed for resident and non-resident owners.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS.**  
In Improved and Unimproved City and Country Property.

**LOANS.**  
Makes and negotiates Loans on Real Estate and Approved Collateral. Money loaned in sums to suit and at current rates of interest.

**INSURANCE.**  
Represents best American and Foreign companies.

**COLLECTIONS.**  
Gives careful and prompt attention to collections at reasonable rates.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
In office. Depositions taken in shorthand and type-written.

**WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE**  
and cheerfully give information.

Office—No. 12 South Raymond Avenue, PASADENA.

## PASADENA HOTELS.

Hotel Green.

THOROUGHLY FIRST CLASS.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RATES WITH BOARD.

\$2.50 a day and upwards,

according to room.

PASADENA.

Arroyo Vista.

FIRST CLASS.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Beautifully located, within easy walking distance of the

BUSINESS CENTER.

Sunny Rooms.

Cuisine Unexcelled.

TERMS REASONABLE.

MRS. E. C. BANGS.

Carlton Hotel.

FIRST CLASS.

EUROPEAN.

PLAN.

MRS. W. W. MILLS.

The Painter Hotel.

ELEVATION 1000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

Thirty miles from the coast. Magnificent view of Pasadena, the San Gabriel Valley and the Sierra Madre Mountains. Fine Drive. Pure mountain water. Sanitary conditions perfect. Table fully up to the standard. A home to spend a season in a mild climate, amid sunshine, fruit and flowers. Street cars pass the door. Free bus from trains. Elevator.

Mean January Temperature, 52 deg.

Mean July Temperature, 67 deg.

Address M. D. PAINTER, Proprietor.

PASADENA, CAL.

## REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Pasadena.

W. G. BENEDICT &amp; SON,

Real Estate and Loans.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY LAND

—IN—

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Call on or write us. We list nothing but genuine bargains.

No. 47 East Colorado Street,

PASADENA.

ORANGE LANDS.

San Bernardino County.

THE EMPIRE COLONY.

CHOICE ORANGE LANDS.

Rialto! Rialto! Rialto!

This vast tract, the largest unbroken body of the finest Orange and Vine Land in the State, is

NOW ON THE MARKET.

From its vast extent of territory—nearly 80,000 acres—this tract has become generally known.

WATER IN ABUNDANCE.

The prices of the land are most reasonable. It is now offered at

\$100 per Acre!

\$25 cash, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest at 8 per cent.

INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELVES; YOU WILL THEN

BE CONVINCED.

If you want any information as to Southern California Lands, as to prices, productive ability, or location, address

Tibbott Bros. &amp; Sibley,

479 Third Street,

SAN BERNARDINO,

Main Street, RIALTO.

Bargains in Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT KELLEHER,

510 Third St., San Bernardino, Cal.

80 ACRES of fine orange land, only 2 miles from city of Redlands; water under pressure; fine view; a bargain at \$200 per acre, one-third cash, balance on five years' time at 8 per cent.

80 ACRES in Etiwanda; first-class land for all kinds of fruit; good water rights; cheap for \$15 per acre, cash.

30 ACRES of prime orange or lemon land 3 miles from Redlands; water under pressure; \$150 per acre; one-third cash, 5 years on balance at 8 per cent.

84 ACRES good orange land near city limits of Redlands; water under pressure; \$2500, easy terms.

10 ACRES to young orange and lemon stock, one year located in Highlands, 4 miles from San Bernardino; \$500 per acre.

80 ACRES land in Highlands; good water right; \$250 per acre; one-third cash, 5 years on balance at 8 per cent.

51 ACRES near Redlands; good water right; land level; \$265 per acre on easy terms.

IMPROVED RANCHES in Redlands, Highlands, etc., from \$400 to \$1000 per acre.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

SAN BERNARDINO.

THE LEADERS IN

DRY GOODS

CARPETS

CLOTHING

AND SHOES.

Carrying the Largest Stock in the County.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

## SAN BERNARDINO BANKS.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE BANK, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Paid-up Capital.....\$50,000

Surplus.....100,000

H. L. DREW, President.

S. F. ZOMBRO, Cashier.

Directors: John Anderson,

Richard Gird, H. L. Drew,

James Fleming, N. S. McCabe,

S. F. Zombro.

Deposits received subject to check.

LOANS MADE on Real and Personal Property.

Highest price paid for Gold and Silver Bullion and County Warrants.

TAXES PAID for non-residents.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points, and proceeds remitted the day of collection; and a general banking business transacted.

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL BANK

OF SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Capital.....\$100,000

Surplus.....13,000

Undivided Profits.....15,850

JOHN W. DAVIS, President.

S. E. A. PALMER, Vice-Pres.

W. S. HOOPER, Cashier.

Directors: John W. Davis,

W. S. Hooper, S. E. A. Palmer,

J. G. Burt, J. L. Drew,

I. E. Brun, Richard Gird.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

EXCHANGE on all commercial centers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Paid-up Capital.....\$100,000

Surplus.....20,000

JOSEPH BROWN, President.

M. B. GARNER, Vice-President.

O. H. KOHL, Cashier.

Directors: Joseph Brown,

J. W. Hall, H. Brinkmeyer,

W. J. Curtis, O. H. Kohl,

M. B. Garner, L. D. Crandall,

John M. James, J. Flanders.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

COLLECTIONS Promptly made and proceeds remitted the day of collection.

TAXES PAID for non-residents.

EXCHANGE Bought and Sold.

San Bernardino Architects.

T. H. Goff.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

—OF THE— SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASYLUM

—FOR THE— INSANE AND INEBRIATES.

MR. GOFF WAS ALSO THE ARCHITECT FOR

THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS WHICH

ADORN SAN BERNARDINO.

The Stuart Hotel Block.

The High School, and the

Byrne and Waters Residences.

OFFICE: FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

## SAN BERNARDINO HOTELS.

For Travelers.

THE ST. CHARLES

COMMERCIAL

FAMILY HOTEL

F. A. URBAN, Manager.

American and European Plan.

THIRD STREET.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

CHICAGO FRUIT HOUSES.

Porter Brothers Company.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PACKERS AND JOBBERS.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$250,000.

W. PORTER, Pres.

NATE R. SALSBUHY, Vice-Pres.

JAMES S. WATSON, Sec. and Treas.

CALIFORNIA.

FLORIDA.

TROPICAL.

FRUITS.

97 and 99 South Water Street,

Chicago.

BRANCH HOUSES:

211 and 213 Franklin st., NEW YORK.

801 to 811 Jones st., OMAHA, Neb.

21 Washington ave., MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

130 Commercial st., LOS ANGELES, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Earl Fruit Company.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, OVER \$200,000.

FRUIT PACKERS

SHIPPERS

SACRAMENTO

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCHES: CHICAGO

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## CHICAGO FRUIT HOUSES.

Barnett Bros.

A SOLID BUSINESS IS

of slow growth. It is not often that large mercantile concerns attain the prominence that commands attention in a year. Rather it is the rule that by slow accretions, by steady and persistent efforts, and well-directed energy, the result—success—is attained. And energy and push alone will not bring the success that is permanent; that will command the confidence of the public. With it also must go the enduring qualities of solidity and high character. Combine these elements and the result is sure.

THE FRUIT TRADE

of California is immense and affords an abundant opportunity for all the competition of the best men. There is room for all, and when the right man appears there is ample scope for the full play of all the business talents of the brightest minds.

Late years have seen many enter the field, and asking business on their merits, or their promises, have flourished for a short time and then have disappeared from public view. Some have proven worthy of confidence and patronage, and such are welcome among the business men of California.

Barnett Bros., of Chicago,

measure up fully to the requirements of the successful business men.

Commencing in 1887, with no flourish of trumpets, but with a quiet, steady persistence in aim and straightforward course of dealing, they have fairly won respect and confidence, even from those who doubted and looked with more or less suspicion on all newcomers. Twenty-five years in Chicago has given them a fine business there, and facilities second to none for business, and that accures to them advantage that helps put them in the front rank among the business men of the "Fair City," as a personal inspection and close scrutiny of their trade and inquiry into their standing proved.

In California their business is conducted under the corporate name of "THE BARNETT-RANDOLPH FRUIT COMPANY,"

which is capitalized at \$100,000. G. W. Barnett is President, W. A. Randolph is Secretary and Manager, and C. G. Barnett, Treasurer.

Their operations in Southern California have been extensive, and they are well known all through the "Citrus Kingdom."

In the "region round about" Sacramento they stand high.

They are agents for and transact the Eastern business of the California Fruit Association, of Vacaville; the Coloma Mountain Fruit Association, of Coloma; the Diamond Springs Fruit Association; the Placerville Mountain Fruit Association, and other very large shippers.

This could not be unless ability and integrity were happily combined and the business men recognize these qualities in the firm.

ONE FEATURE

they steadily adhere to: "Speak evil of no man." The little petty bickerings are beneath honorable men, and with a field large enough to give them all the scope asked or needed, they have no time or disposition to decry the efforts of others, but attend strictly to their own work and ask others to do the same.

Such a course will surely bring well-deserved success and the confidence of the trade. Inquiries as to anything pertaining to business are promptly answered, the thought being that courtesy is never thrown away.

At Chicago, the address of the firm is at 139 South Water Street, where one of the largest and best-equipped stores in the city is used for the business of the house. At SACRAMENTO, CAL., inquiries addressed to Barnett-Randolph Fruit Company, 1010 Second Street, will receive prompt reply; and to same at No. 10 Burdick Block, LOS ANGELES, CAL., will be carefully attended to.

Fruit men cannot go wrong in dealing with this firm.

Raggio &amp; Morrison,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

CALIFORNIA FRUITS,

127 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

Beg to announce in the Mid-summer Harvest Number of the Los Angeles Times, that they are one of the largest dealers in

In the city of Chicago, Mr. Morrison has been engaged in the business for over twenty years, knowing it in all its details, and the firm are in a position to handle consignments or effect sales of any magnitude. Their store is one of the largest in the city, and they have every facility for keeping the

In good order, thus providing for good returns, which will be accompanied by prompt settlements.

California fruit sales have now assumed large proportions in Chicago, and if the quality is maintained, it is destined to greatly increase. The FRUIT is eagerly asked for in season, and when SAFELY PACKED for the journey we have no complaints.

We solicit correspondence from growers in every section of the State, and promise that their best interests will be sure in the management of their business.

E. R. Nichols &amp; Co.,

80 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

## CHICAGO FRUIT HOUSES.

Wm. Ostating,

JOBBER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

119 SOUTH WATER STREET, Chicago.

Begs to intimate to the promoters of fruit interests in California that his house was established in 1871, and knowing well the adaptability of the climate, has always made

A SPECIALTY OF CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

My efforts toward the introduction and sale in the Eastern markets were resolute and vigorous and have been entirely successful. So much so that my annual sales are equal with the largest and best houses in the trade.

I was one of the first to inaugurate the business of

SELLING CALIFORNIA FRUIT AT AUCTION IN CHICAGO.

A business that has now assumed large proportions and contributes greatly to the welfare of both shipper and grower. Indeed, the now well-known

CHICAGO FRUIT-AUCTION COMPANY

Has sprung from my efforts.

And California has had no better lever to spread her good name and promote her fruit industry in the East than this institution. Its sales are now prodigious and there seems to be no end to their increasing volume and importance.

I AM OPEN TO CORRESPOND

WITH ANY ONE IN THE FRUIT INTEREST IN CALIFORNIA.

And will guarantee my patrons the very best service that a long experience can command.

E. R. Nichols &amp; Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TROPICAL AND CALIFORNIA FRUITS

80 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO.

Embraces this opportunity, in the Harvest Number of THE TIMES of thanking their numerous patrons in every section of California for the volume of business that has been entrusted to their care during the last 22 years.

Their now extensive trade has steadily advanced from the day of small beginnings, but has indeed, only been commensurate with the rapid growth, prosperity and advancement of the city of Chicago, and the care, attention and promptitude which have ever distinguished their business career.

THEY NOW SELL FROM

TWO TO TEN CARLOADS DAILY OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT ALONE

And are gratified, for the better convenience of the trade, and the perfect safety of their product, that they have, at an enormous expense, just effected arrangements for putting on for their

NATIONAL FRUIT DISPATCH

New Patent Refrigerator Ventilating Cars.

Each having an ice-carrying capacity of seven tons, being two tons more than any other car now in use, thereby rendering perfect safety for the fruit, and making larger returns certain for the consignors.

Our facilities for prompt sales are equal with the best house in the trade. Our stores are central and commodious, whilst our extensive connections cannot be surpassed. Our Mr. Nichols is vice-president and director of the Chicago Fruit-Auction Company, where the well-known Banner Brand of Cook &amp; Langley is sold. Our firm are members of the Chicago Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, thus guaranteeing the fidelity of all our business transactions.

That the magnitude of our trade may be better understood, we sell 300 car-loads of

BANANAS

and dispose of at the present moment 500 car-loads of California fruit alone annually. In order to meet an increasing trade we have had to enlarge our executive capacity, and are well prepared to meet any demand that may be put upon us, and we guarantee at all times to do the very best for our customers that the market will afford.

E. R. Nichols &amp; Co.,

80 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.



FACTS ABOUT FRESNO COUNTY, THE FAMOUS RAISIN-GROWING REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891—MIDSUMMER HARVEST NUMBER.

PICTURES OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, ITS LANDS, PRODUCTS AND CHIEF ADVANTAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS. BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

## FRESNO COUNTY.

## A Productive Realm in the Great Valley.

## WHERE THE LIVING WATERS FLOW.

And Crops Never Fail—Fresno's Abundant Harvest—Raisins, Dried and Canned Fruits—Wheat, Barley, Hay and Live Stock.

FRESNO, AUG. 23, 1891.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The valuable and oft-repeated advice of THE TIMES to the people of Los Angeles and neighboring counties, to "grow something," has been the established creed in Fresno county since the time water was brought upon the arid plains. It then became possible to grow something—nearly anything, in fact, that flourishes in a fertile soil and semi-tropic climate—and the people of this county have from that time been engaged in extending the area devoted to production, until Fresno stands in the very front rank of the producing counties of California.

Indeed, Fresno is essentially a producer. She is built on the broad and ample plan that characterizes the useful and practical things of this world. There is nothing gauzy, waspish or ethereal in her style or makeup. Her trout streams are rivers, and her great central valley is bigger than a New England State. Her resources are not composed principally of romantic flames, a summer resort and a blackberry patch. You may drive ten miles in almost any direction from the city of Fresno and be all the time in the immediate vicinity of bearing orchards and vineyards. At more remote distances from the city, fields of grain, interspersed with young orchards and vineyards, occupy the land until the territory brought under irrigation has been traversed, when fields of wheat and barley and vacant land, the former now denuded of its crop and the latter still only grating, is the latter prospect that greets the eye of the traveler.

The immensity of this great productive region, lying principally between the San Joaquin and Kings rivers, and fertilized by their waters, is not shared by no one who has not traveled it over and made himself familiar with its extent and capacity.

**Irrigation and Population.** I believe there is no place on earth where the value of irrigation to an arid section has been more thoroughly demonstrated than in Fresno county. The increase of population and number of farms during the first decade of irrigation, compared to former periods, is the indisputable proof that to interior California, and especially to the Southern half of the State, irrigation is the veritable life-blood, coursing through the arteries of agriculture. In 1850 the population of Fresno county was 9478 souls, admitting that Chinese and Indians may be classed under that head. The census of 1880 shows a population of 31,188, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of farms in 1850 was 296, a large percentage of which were devoted to grain raising. In 1880 the number of farms was increased to 2352; a very large proportion of the increase being devoted to fruit and grape growing. The increase of population and farms during the ten years previous was from 6386 in 1870 to 9478 in 1880. It is safe to say that nearly two-thirds of this increase was due to irrigation, which began to assume important proportions and to turn the heads of homesteaders in this direction during the last four years of that period. The population of the city of Fresno in 1880 was 1112; in 1890 it was 10,890.

**Growth During 1891.** There is at this time no means of obtaining the actual increase of population and growth of agricultural industry during the present year. That the increase of population and the industrial development has been proportionately larger in the rural districts than in this city is unquestioned by those who have closely watched the drift of these matters. Many thousands of acres of virgin soil have been brought under cultivation since the last of January last, and many large tracts hitherto devoted to grain-raising have been subjected to irrigation and planted in vineyards and orchards. Some of these large tracts have been divided into 20 and 40-acre farms, and are being occupied and improved by their new owners. The growth of the city being at this time less rapid than that of the surrounding country, data concerning the former may be used for the probable number of new farms opened up and increase of the farming population. The Daily Republican on the first of July printed a description of the buildings erected in the city since the last of January. This report showed that 170 buildings were built in Fresno during the first six months of this year, or nearly one building for every day of that time. Ninety-five per cent. of these buildings are residences, and the cost of building is \$375,000. The fact that so small a proportion of the building done is in the business portion of the city is owing to the immense number of fine business blocks erected during the two previous years. The requirements of the city in the way of buildings for business purposes is at present supplied, and a cessation in that class of buildings has wisely followed. It is proper to say here that the style and quality of the buildings in the business center of the city are unequalled in any interior city on the Pacific Coast. As the growth in the country has unquestionably been in advance of that of the city, the substantial foundation of the farming districts, the foundation of all other industries, is eminently satisfactory.

**The Crops of 1891.** The only crops yet harvested in Fresno county, excepting vegetables and small fruits, which are insufficient in quantity for home consumption, are

those of wheat, barley and hay. In my extended inquiries regarding the probable output of these products, I find a considerable divergence of opinion. The wheat crop is estimated to be about 1,000,000 bushels, and barley produced will be in excess of last year, others being of the opinion that both crops will be somewhat less. All agree that the advance in prices will more than make up for the shortage, if there be any. In May the prospect for the grain crops was very gloomy, but the continued cool weather throughout June proved a godsend to the grain farmer, more than doubling the yield that would have been harvested if it had been a hot month. In 1890 the shipment of wheat from this county was 296,566 sacks; of barley 16,800. If the yield this year proves equal to that of last, the net returns will amply repay the grower for his year's labor and his investment. To those who have raised grain in the irrigated districts upon land not dependent upon rainfall, this season's crop is a veritable bonanza, the yield of course being abundant and the prices equally large. The hay crop is somewhat lighter than that of last year, and hay is now retailing in this market at \$16 per ton. Hence some farmers are realizing big money from a crop that is usually unprofitable unless held for the late market. The fourth crop of alfalfa is now ready for the market, alfalfa hay retailing in the market at \$9 per ton, and there is ready sale for every ton produced. The value of alfalfa is becoming better realized, and the acreage devoted to its growth is steadily increasing. The farmer finds the alfalfa a most valuable auxiliary to his main crops of fruit and grapes. It furnishes the bulk of food for his cows and horses, and when cut for market provides ready money during the summer months, when marketable products are scarce. It may not yield so great a profit per acre as the best orchard or vineyard, but few farmers would be deprived of their acre, or two acres, of alfalfa because of the possibility of increasing their profits. It also flourishes on some land not adapted to grapes and fruits, and is the real basis for profitable stock-raising in this valley. Nothing has yet been found which will begin to equal it for the use of the stock-raiser. Later in the season the hay will sell for not less than \$12 per ton, which will give the producer a return of about \$90 gross per acre for the season.

**The Raisin Crop.** Last year the raisin output of Fresno county reached the enormous amount of 968 carloads, or 968,016 boxes of twenty pounds each. There were also 214 carloads of dried grapes, and the total value of the raisin crop for its total return in cash to Fresno county for its raisin crop in 1890 was \$2,146,798. Last year's output fully justified Fresno's claim that this is the chief raisin growing district of the world, as compared with the figures from other districts establishes that fact beyond the possibility of argument even. From information obtained from the best possible sources, I think it is safe to say that this season will not be less successful than last. The crop was quite seriously damaged by the phenomenal hot weather of July, but the increased acreage of bearing vines will in all probability counterbalance the loss caused by sun-burn. This loss is nearly altogether confined to the younger vineyards, in which the growth of foliage was not sufficient to protect the grapes from the direct rays of the sun. I am told by some of the older vineyardists that their crop will be heavier this year than ever before. This is especially true of the sub-irrigated vineyards, where a rank growth of foliage invariably obtains.

**Improved Packing.** The somewhat uncertain condition of the eastern raisin market has prompted a general determination for improved methods in curing and packing. A great many inferior raisins undoubtedly went into the markets last season under brands that should have been a guarantee of first-class goods. Partly to prevent a repetition of such folly, and to thwart possible combination of packers, the growers of Fresno county have organized in the different localities and will pack their own products on the cooperative plan, making it one of the first objects of their enterprise to pack something as first-class that will not compare unfavorably with the finest imported fruit. These organizations will divide the business largely with the regular packing houses, of which there are six in this city alone, and good results are certain to follow when excellence is the chief object sought to be attained. Raisin growing is now Fresno's chief industry, and its possibilities in the future are almost beyond computation. If the markets permit the continued extension of the acreage devoted to that industry, it will ultimately overshadow in importance all the other great industries of a section rich in varied resources. I do not know of any branch of horticulture which has a brighter outlook, or that promises a richer reward to those who engage in it. A man who owns, unencumbered, twenty acres of good raisin vineyard in Fresno is not looked upon exactly as a retired capitalist, but he is considered a very fortunate person, who can afford to take his children, live well, educate his children, and defy the extortions of the money lenders. He is indeed liable to do some extorting of that kind himself. A considerable portion of the raisin crop is yet unsold. The growers' associations will handle their own product, and by a limited number of contracts have been made with the packers, at prices ranging from 4 to 5 cents per pound in the sweet-box. The lower price is exceedingly profitable to the grower, and he is a practical vineyardist and carries on his business with ordinary intelligence.

**Dried, Green and Canned Fruits.** In 1890 Fresno's shipments of dried and green fruits were 15,432,710 pounds, with a value of \$1,322,085. No cannery was in operation in the county during that season. The apricot crop of 1891 is the lightest for several years, and will cut but a small figure in the total output. A visit to several of the principal peach orchards where the work of picking fruit is now in progress has made plain to the mind of the writer where the bulk of the fruit product comes from. Every tree is bearing to the earth with its burden of magnificent fruit, a large proportion of which is of the Late Crawford variety, with a considerable percentage of white and yellow clings. Many of the latter sort are shipped fresh to the eastern markets. The pear crop is also very heavy, especially of the Bartlett variety. Both peaches and pears are being handled very extensively by the Fresno Canning Association, of this city, a new corporation in which Lunt & Co. of San Francisco, are largely interested. A force of 1200 is now employed in the cannery. The operatives are nearly all white men, boys, women and girls. The grower is getting \$30 per ton for his fruit, delivered to the cannery. First-class shipping fruit is selling \$80 per ton. Compared to last year, the price is very low, but the uncertain condition of the dried fruit market induces growers to sell at that price. In the outside districts, Selma, Fowler, Madera, etc., the bulk of the crop will be dried. Apricots sold at a much higher figure, and the grower who got a fair yield was well remunerated. Nectarines are becoming a staple crop in Fresno and the yield this year is enormous. The crop is being dried.

**Citrus Fruits.** A considerable acreage of Fresno soil will, in the course of a few years, be devoted to orange growing. The real estate of orange producing region will be limited to the lower foothill valleys, where tender plants grow the entire winter without damage by frosts. Joseph Burns and Col. Fulton Berry are owners of orange orchards, near where Kings River debouches from the foothills, that will compare favorably, I think, with those of the recognized citrus belts. A few of the trees in these orchards are twenty years old and bear heavy crops of excellent fruit every year. Some of the finest oranges ever seen in this market, both as regards size and flavor, were raised by Judge Hart on the San Joaquin River at Old Fort Miller. Fresno-growers are anxiously sought for by local dealers, which is substantial proof of their good quality. The fruit is raised on the hill country contains those elements which produce the best oranges of the southern counties, and a scarcity of water is the only drawback to extensive planting. In time this will be overcome by storing water in the higher mountains and by diverting it from small streams that empty into the rivers above the lower foothills. "Enterprise and capital, the combination that has made the barren hills of San Bernardino gardens of beauty and wealth, will be planted in the foothills an inviting field. Thousands of acres of the richest soil are used only for grazing or for hay, and only lack water to become the best fruit-producing land in the county. In the mountains above is water in abundance.

**The Production of these old-fashioned staples is confined principally to the foothill farms and the river bottom lands, where they find their most congenial soil. But little attention is given to either, but corn comes in for the largest share of neglect. Potatoes of the finest quality are raised in the upper foothills, but the local market is largely supplied by the Coast article. The corn product is fed to stock and exhibited in real estate offices as samples of what might be done. Egyptian corn is a product of more importance. It yields enormously, and is sold by farmers who use no other grain for their horses, cows and chickens, that it is equally as good as barley. It is usually the second crop taken off the ground, following a crop of hay or grain, and is sold, or is planted in young orchards and vineyards, apparently with no damage to trees and vines. The farmer finds it a useful and profitable crop. It now retails in this market at 6 cents per bushel, but is usually sold much cheaper; many farmers feed it to their stock without thrashing.**

**Extent of Irrigation.** There have been sixteen companies engaged in irrigation enterprises in this county, and the 750 miles of main canals, with an equal extent of laterals or tributaries, are capable of supplying water to 600,000 acres. Some of these companies have had, and are now going through the process of selling, canals to the people under the Wright law. This is true of the canals that supply the country in the vicinity of Selma, Kingsburg, Fowler and Madera. No attempt has yet been made to organize a district in the territory covered by the Fresno system, which is more than equal in extent to all the other canals of the county. All the water supplying these canals is taken directly from the rivers, there being no extensive dams or storage reservoirs. Besides the canals now in operation, extensive irrigation enterprises are in process of formation. The vast unirrigated territory lying on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley has been organized into an irrigation district, for the purpose of diverting water from the lower Kings River. This work will require much more expensive works than have yet been constructed, but will open up for settlement a vast and fertile territory. A huge company has been organized to bring water from the river, to Sierras and distribute it upon lands bordering upon the foothills that lie too high for irrigation from canals which take water from the rivers. This is looked upon as an eligible enterprise, as in addition to furnishing water for irrigation the flume will tap a fine timber belt and will be utilized for bringing lumber to the valley.

**Cost and Value of Lands.** People often wonder why Fresno lands remain cheap. In other localities land sells fully up to the amount that the profit of its cultivation will justify. Improved lands in the immediate vicinity of this city, no such rule applies here. It sells much cheaper. The only reason I can give is the immense amount of land still on the market—First quality of improved vineyard and orchard land with water right, from eight to twelve miles distant from Fresno, can be bought, according to quality and location, at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Lands near this city, highly improved, sell at from \$200 to \$500 per acre. Good foothill lands are very cheap, ranging from \$5 to \$50 per acre, the latter with water for irrigation. The man of moderate means who wants a farm in California is not yet barred out of Fresno county.

**An Old-timer's Testimony.** Your correspondent has interviewed several prominent farmers during the past week, in regard to their experience in raisin and fruit-growing, but will economize space by giving the statement of one whose experience covers many branches of horticulture and whose thorough reliability is never questioned by those who know him best.

"Twelve years ago," says J. W. Reese, "I came to Fresno with hardly a dollar in my pocket. A year or two after my arrival I bought from F. Roediger, of San Francisco, twenty acres of land, with water right, paying \$100 down and agreeing to pay the balance some time in the future. The first year I planted three or four acres of raisin grapes, and each succeeding year planted all I could get money to pay for. Seven years ago I bought another larger tract adjoining the city of Fresno, also on credit. This piece I planted in raisins, peaches, nectarines and table grapes. Last year I sold to the Earl Fruit Company of Sacramento an undivided half interest in my crop of table grapes (six acres) for \$1200 on the ground. We shipped the crop jointly to New York and Chicago, and notwithstanding the fact that the railroad company took more than half the value of the crop for freight, I still received for my part about \$500 per acre, and from my oldest raisin vines \$2000 per acre. Off my orchard and vineyard I sold \$15,000 worth of stuff, and my year's expenses amounted to \$2500."

The experience of Mr. Reese is a fair sample of what has been and what can be done by an energetic farmer in Fresno county. It certainly justifies my opinion that lands are sold here at an extremely low figure.

**Mines and Mining.** Mining for gold and silver is being carried on in a very quiet way in Fresno county at present. There are several good quartz mines, mostly of gold, in constant operation, but prospecting and developing of new mines have been prosecuted with but little vigor for two years. The greatest amount of prospecting has been done in what is known as the Minaret and Mt. Raymond districts, in the extreme northeast corner of the county, where it is confidently asserted there are magnificent deposits of gold and silver ore. In the Minaret district are also immense deposits of iron, equal in all respects to the ore taken from the Lake Superior mines. The terminus of the mountain railroad will be in this locality, and it is confidently expected that its completion will mark the beginning of extensive operations in that mineral field.

The Coast Range in this county is rich in its deposits of coal and gypsum, and it is believed that rich oil fields will be found to exist there. The surface indications of these things are not numerous. The lump of coal in this county is located in this coal and oil belt, near the southern line of the county, and while but partially developed, is being very successfully operated. The annual output is over 10,000 tons, and the price of the coal is about an average price of \$7 per ton. The farther the mine is opened the better the quality of the coal taken out, and the indications are that there is enough coal in that locality to supply this valley and the proposed Dry Creek flume brings lumber from the territory lying between the two rivers that have their sources in this county, the lumber industry will become one of first importance.

**The Lumber Industry.** The business of manufacturing lumber is rapidly growing to immense proportions. Until recently the lumber output was scarcely more than sufficient to supply the local demand, the only enterprise of any importance being that of the Madera Flume Company, which engages extensively in cutting lumber in the mountains and fluming it to the valley. Now, however, the planing mill and saw and door factory are being established. The advent of the Kings River Lumber Company marks a new epoch in this industry. This company has secured about 40,000 acres of the finest pine and fir wood timber, and is engaged in reducing it to lumber at the rate of over 7,000,000 feet per month. An immense flume has been built from the upper Kings River to the town of Sanger, where extensive factories of building material, boxes, etc., are located. The flume carries a capacity of 250,000 feet per day. From 250 to 300 men are employed in the factories at Sanger.

When the Mountain Railroad taps the great timber region north of the San Joaquin and Kings rivers, the lumber flume brings lumber from the territory lying between the two rivers that have their sources in this county, the lumber industry will become one of first importance.

**Railroad Developments.** The Southern Pacific Company is fast making Fresno the center of its operations in this valley, upon the scriptural grounds, I suppose, that "to him who shall be given, or something to that effect. The necessary building is now being done preparatory to the removal of the division headquarters and repair shops from Tulare to Fresno, and it is understood that the west side branch will be immediately connected with Fresno. The heavy freight traffic from this place, a branch extending along the east side of the valley, south from this city, has been in operation for some time. A large number of railroad employees will be in the city in order that they may be ready to handle the great railroad enterprise, upon which Fresno is now most earnestly congratulating herself. It is known as the Mountain Railroad, an independent line which will tap the great lumber belt and mineral region nearly 100 miles northeast of this city. Several miles of grading are completed, and the work of laying ties and rails is in progress. It is proposed to have 25 miles completed by October 1, and the entire line finished by June 1, 1892. The road will reach one of the finest pine and redwood timber regions on the Coast, and will also bring within reach immense deposits of iron ore, building stone and lime. It likewise provides quick and easy access to delightful summer resorts in the cool and pure atmosphere of the high mountains. Altogether the mountain road is in high favor among the people of Fresno, who have contributed \$100,000 to aid in building it. It is believed by many people to be the starter for a new and more direct route to the East, via the San Joaquin Pass to Pioche, Nev., to which point the Union Pacific is already built. Whether or not the so-called mountain road is or is not a part of a new overland route, it is a fact that a party of engineers are consulting the survey from Fresno to the coast. The Santa Fe people again have two or three surveying parties on their proposed line through this valley, and altogether Fresno is well satisfied with her prospects for becoming a railroad center.

**Indications of Wealth.** Fresno has six flourishing banking houses, which yield a heavy crop of dividends annually. The clearance has showed a business for the year 1890 of \$4,800,029.78. I am informed that the business of this year up to date indicated a healthy increase. It is a significant fact that many of the largest depositors in these banks are the farmers. In many parts of the United States there come bitter complaints from the agricultural class, that the farmers are the most prosperous people, as a class, in the country. They pay their debts, enjoy life, and many of them have money in the bank year round. I have lived in a number of agricultural countries, but in none were the farmers as so universally prosperous.

There is, indeed, a wholesome universality in the prosperity of Fresno. The assessment roll shows a wealth of \$40,000,000, and not a millioaire on the list. The cause of this general prosperity is not difficult to discover. It is the result of the people owning the land and retaining for themselves the wealth of a generous soil. Irrigation makes a twenty-acre farm more profitable than a half-section dependent upon an uncertain rainfall for its harvest. Thrift and industry are concentrated upon small areas, and the happy results charm the eye and gratify the mind that finds pleasure in the success of others.

**Florida and California.** [New York Sun.] As a citrus country, Florida is officially and practically taking a back seat. As a winter resort, Florida is today playing second fiddle to California. As a place of summer residence, that State will always be a failure. The people of the United States are today looking to California as the great fruit State of the Union, from which to draw their supplies of fresh fruit, dried fruit and canned fruit. They are also looking to California as the great winter resort, possessing the finest climate in the world.

The shipments of deciduous fruits from California for the first seven months of 1891 amounted to 57,024,900 pounds; as compared with 34,659,200 pounds for the same period of 1890.

An Ontario berry-raiser claims to have sold \$550 worth of blackberries from one acre of ground this season.

Indications of wealth are everywhere. Fresno has more than doubled its population during the past six months. The introduction of water has done it.



not a sufficient water supply for the purpose of irrigation, so indispensable in the occupation of profitable crops culture. Prompted by Mr. Eaton's success in lemon culture, William Crocker & Co. are putting out 28,000 lemon trees at Montecito. The markets for the lemons of Montecito are the middle-western States. There are a railroad station, a postoffice and schools at Montecito. The uncultivated lands are valued at about \$100 per acre, but with an abundant water supply for irrigation are easily worth much more.

**SANTA BARBARA.** Land of the Walnut, the Apricot and Apple. FAMED FOR ITS CLIMATIC CHARM. Clear Sketches of the Chief Divisions of the County—Their Peculiarities, Products, Promise and Performance.

SANTA BARBARA county is the most northerly and westerly in the group of counties commonly designated as Southern California, the products of which are considered in this edition of THE TIMES.

It is bounded on the south and west by the ocean, forming lines almost directly with the cardinal points, Point Conception being the place where these lines change suddenly from east and west to north and south.

Near the southern boundary line, and parallel with it, are the Santa Ynez Mountains, a rugged range, the summit of which is only a few miles from the sea. This range and the mountains divide the county into two distinct sections, the one south of it being much the smaller. The southern portion is composed of the beautiful and fertile valleys of Goleta, Montecito and Carpinteria; the northern of Santa Ynez, Pismo, Los Alamos and Santa Maria. The climate of the southern section is warm and agreeable, the northern section is colder and more variable. Between the two, and nearer these northern valleys, are the famous grazing lands of the county. These hills and mountain slopes afford nourishment to numerous herds of cattle, sheep and horses, which browse and fatten on their herbage. Irrigation, except in a small way, and in a very few localities is not employed in the county. The abundant rainfall and the great natural reservoirs, consisting of dense forests, render irrigation unnecessary except for berries and citrus fruits in some of the southern section; north of the mountains there is no irrigation at all. The exhibits of soil products and live stock at the fair in this county just closed, demonstrated in a marked degree the abundance and superior quality of the former, and the excellence of the latter. The department of cereals, melons and deciduous fruits, Santa Barbara county has no rival probably in the southern group, and no superior in the State.

The various valleys or localities named will be considered separately in the following sketches of the data for which has been freely obtained from prominent and reliable residents of the different sections.

**THE LEADING SECTIONS.** Sketching the Principal Valleys, Ranchos and Districts.

**MONTICITO DISTRICT LIES DIRECTLY** east from the city of Santa Barbara, and comprises over 6000 acres of land. It extends from Sycamore Cañon on the west to Romero's on the east, and from the mountains to the sea. The general lay of the land is that of an inclined plane, broken up by ravines and knolls. The situation is slightly picturesque, and commands a striking view of the channel and the islands beyond. Many of the homes dot the landscape, rounded, as most of them are, by rare plants and tropical fruits. The climate of Montecito is unsurpassed. On the higher portions there are no frosts at all and the temperature is nearly the same throughout the year. The quality of the land varies considerably, different parts of the district. In the lower portions, near the ocean and in the small valleys, the soil is altogether alluvial, very fertile and very deep—the higher grounds possess comparatively little soil, and are pretty generally peppered with boulders. The soil productions consist of the cereals, olives, nuts, deciduous and citrus fruits. Walnuts are produced on the lower portions, while olives do well in the higher districts. The future great staple of Montecito will be the lemon. The climatic conditions are exactly suited to the propagation of this fruit. For it is well known that the lemon tree, under very favorable conditions of climate, soil and moisture, is constantly, and at all times of the year, putting forth a new growth, new bloom, new fruit. There is no dormant period for the lemon tree except that which may be forced upon it by lack of moisture, and the soil is of a congenial climate. Lemons, in few instances, have been grown at Montecito with great success, and at a handsome profit. But the inhabitants generally have busied themselves in propagating the cereals, deciduous fruits and melons, any of which yield a living for the producer, but little more.

Mr. Packard, at Montecito, has a lemon orchard which has given him \$900 per acre in one year.

An instance of what may be accomplished at Montecito by industry, sagacity and experience is shown on the premises of Charles F. Eaton. Mr. Eaton settled at Montecito only four years ago, with the determination to make a test of propagating lemon and olive nursery stock. His success has been the wonder and admiration of all who have visited his beautiful home. In the time indicated, Mr. Eaton has produced, sold and delivered many thousands of dollars' worth of nursery stock, besides securing for himself a lemon orchard now 4 years old, and yielding a box of fruit to the tree. To say that all lemons produced at Montecito are of a superior quality is quite superfluous. That fact is already established. What Mr. Eaton has accomplished is not less attributable to climate and soil than to a long experience and residence in the south of France and the intelligent use of water for irrigation. Land without water at Montecito is comparatively valueless, and it is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of the holdings there have

not a sufficient water supply for the purpose of irrigation, so indispensable in the occupation of profitable crops culture. Prompted by Mr. Eaton's success in lemon culture, William Crocker & Co. are putting out 28,000 lemon trees at Montecito. The markets for the lemons of Montecito are the middle-western States. There are a railroad station, a postoffice and schools at Montecito. The uncultivated lands are valued at about \$100 per acre, but with an abundant water supply for irrigation are easily worth much more.

While the Carpinteria district is constantly referred to as the "valley," it is strictly speaking, not a valley, but rather an expanse of low level land extending from the base of the mountains to the sea, in the shape of a horseshoe. There is about 8 miles of coast line to the district, and it extends from the Ortega rancho on the west to the Ventura county line on the east. There are 12,000 acres of arable land in the district, one-half of which is known as "bottom land"; the other half is on the foothills, mountain sides and in the cañon.

The Carpinteria Valley is one of the most fertile portions on the coast, and so rank and luxuriant a growth as to seem almost incredible. A Times correspondent has just visited it, and has no hesitancy in pronouncing it "wonderful." Its productions comprise the whole list of cereals, nearly all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone, a variety of ornamental plants and shrubbery. In one respect, at least, it has no rivals in this county and probably none on the Coast. The writer refers to Lima beans. It is preeminently the home of the Lima bean, the quality being excellent and the yield immense. Some seasons and on many tracts of land in this valley, 3000 pounds have been gathered from a single acre of land, but 2000 is considered a "full crop."

The universal and almost unprecedented hot weather of this season will probably reduce the average to 1500 pounds per acre, worth \$45.

Bean harvest has just begun in the valley, so that there cannot be a very reliable estimate as to the yield, but the figure given has the indorsement of many bean-raisers there. Walnut culture is second in importance now, but is destined, probably, to take first place within ten years, owing to the great number of young orchards in the valley. There are 400 acres in old walnut orchards, some of which are approaching the full-bearing period, and about 700 acres of young orchards, some yielding a fair return, some just commencing to bear, while others were placed in the fields last spring. In most cases of young walnut orchards, beans and other crops are raised between the rows of trees up to and including a year or two of the bearing period. The next in importance after walnuts comes apricots, then prunes, alfalfa, corn, barley and wheat. Apples, pears and peaches are also raised, but it is not so common to speak of from these fruits—only a few produced, as a rule, for family use. Blackberries grow to great perfection and return a surprising yield in the valley, while strawberries are extensively cultivated, but have not yet come in the cañons. Sixty-three carloads of beans were shipped from this valley over the Southern Pacific Railroad to the eastern markets, last year, and twelve carloads of apricots have been shipped this year. The corn yield on the best lands, will average seventy-five bushels per acre, and on the less fertile lands fifty bushels. These yields, at the ruling price (now very high) will average about \$60 an acre. Alfalfa, in the past few years, on low, moist land, has produced a handsome income. One farmer was seen who said that he made eight cuttings of alfalfa last year, of 1½ tons per acre—12 tons per acre—for the season, and he had been paid \$28 a ton for his hay in some fields, i. e., \$96 per acre. Lemon and orange trees were found in good condition at the residences of Messrs. Knapp, Ellery, Heath and Higgins in this valley; but there were only a small number in each case. Orange trees are growing in the future of lemon culture is bright with promise. Every lemon tree seen by THE TIMES correspondent was in excellent condition and the fruit looked very fine indeed. The largest number of old trees, all grown without irrigation, and, for the past few years, without cultivation even, and still its return has been equivalent to \$350 per acre annually. P. C. Higgins has a lemon orchard of 1½ acres, near the coast, but in last April, and the trees, with few exceptions, are doing nicely. Mr. Higgins has put down a group of artesian wells for use in irrigating his young orchard. The success of his enterprise is already practically assured.

Mr. Heath has the oldest walnut orchard in the valley, if not in the State—some of his trees being 31 years old. He is the pioneer in walnut culture in Southern California, and has made much money out of it. He is partial to the hard-shell nut, he raises his own nursery stock and superintends the gathering, washing, bleaching, drying and marketing of his crops. He realizes the highest prices known to the market in the State, owing to the superior quality of his nuts and the care taken of them before marketing. His market is in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and other places in Northern California, and in Oregon, Nevada and the East. He says his walnuts will keep in good condition for five years—an important matter. The Carpinteria Valley is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad (Ventura division), has a good depot and warehouse, a few stores, hotel, graded school and five church buildings and postoffice (Carpinteria and Sereno) and a wharf at the latter named office, where small vessels make landing.

The land is mostly a rich, alluvial deposit of great depth; in some places largely mixed with sand, in others more or less adobe. "The best bottom" land "under the plow," without orchards or buildings, is selling at \$400 per acre. Barley land, in the foothills, is worth about \$50 an acre, pasture lands less.

The valley is thickly settled by an industrious and thrifty class of people, three hundred and thirty square miles of land, and a large number of small holdings to the sea, and several small brooks and



rivulets enter the valley from the surrounding hills and mountains.

### Goleta.

The district of Goleta comprises one league of land—4444 acres—and joins the Santa Barbara "city lands" on the east and Rancho de los Pueblos on the west. The Santa Ynez Mountains are on the north of Goleta, and the ocean west miles from the city of Santa Barbara. Goleta's soil is largely alluvial, of great depth and fertility, with mesa lands near the sea. It was settled up twenty years ago, and is in a high state of cultivation; in fact, it may be said that Goleta is the "golden spot" of Santa Barbara county. The lands have been divided up into small holdings and now contain many lovely homes in a climate that has no superior.

The great staple of Goleta is the English walnut. For some years the hard-shell nuts were cultivated, but now the soft-shell variety is exclusively put out. These begin bearing in four or five years, and at six years pay expense of cultivation; after that time there is a constantly increasing profit, the maximum of which cannot now be stated accurately, but it will easily exceed \$200 per acre annually. It is the habit at Goleta to plant summer crops between the walnut rows up to the third year of their growth. The crop of nuts is an average one this year. Deciduous fruits, and especially apricots, are cultivated to some extent here. Beans are quite a feature of Goleta productions, and formerly the pampas occupied considerable area of land, but is now being rapidly superseded by other and more profitable crops. The bean crop yields from \$25 to \$35 per acre, this year not more, probably, than the former years.

The hills and mesas are devoted to barley and wheat—some crops and fair profits. Oranges, lemons and limes do well in the cañons some distance back from the sea, yielding a fair profit, the lemons being excellent.

Surface wells of good water can be had at ten to twenty feet, and in some cases flowing wells at sixty to 130 feet. The average rainfall at Goleta is about seventeen inches.

First-class bottom land, "under the plow," as it is called, is worth from \$350 to \$500 an acre. Barley land will bring about \$200 an acre. There is no market price for fruit or walnut orchards, because none of them are for sale so far as known. Goleta's market is mainly in the East. There is a railroad station here, postoffice, one store, a hall, Methodist churches. The center is also on the stage road to Lompoc and other sections across the mountains.

The productions, climate, soil and "day of the land," of Dos Pueblos rancho, to the west of Goleta, now known as La Petera district, is very similar to Goleta itself. Joseph Sexton, one of the first settlers at Goleta, supplied most of the data for this sketch.

The Santa Ynez Valley is composed of the San Carlos de Jonata and College ranches, and comprises about 48,000 acres of land, two-thirds of which is devoted to pasturage. These grazing lands are covered with a heavy growth of red and live oak timber. The tillable lands are mesas of great fertility. In the western portion of the valley summer crops and barley predominate; to the east, when corn and potatoes take the lead, in the order named. The quality of wheat grown here has no superior. Deciduous fruits and grapes do well, although fruit culture in this valley is in its infancy. Olives do splendidly in this valley, and there are several full-bearing orchards in the western portion. The valley is well watered by the Santa Ynez River and its numerous mountain tributaries. Wells of fine water for domestic use can be had at from forty to sixty feet below the surface.

The yield of wheat this season is about ten cents per acre. San Francisco is the market for the valley, the shipping point being Los Olivos, the terminus of the Pacific Coast Railroad from Port Harford, and San Luis Obispo and the Gaviota wharf, twenty-two miles distant from the valley.

The average annual rainfall is about fifteen inches. The price of land ranges from \$25 to \$80 per acre, and there are numerous small and large tracts for sale. The principal place of business for the valley is Santa Ynez, which has a postoffice, express office, one newspaper, two hotels and a fine large school building. Los Olivos, four miles distant, the principal shipping point, is a trading point of considerable importance. Ballard, a small village in the west end of the valley, has one or two stores, a blacksmith shop and postoffice. T. B. Jamison, a former member of the Board of Supervisors, supplied a TIMES correspondent with the information for this article.

### Lompoc Colony.

The Lompoc Colony comprises 47,000 acres of land, subdivided into farm tracts and town blocks. The colony was founded eighteen years ago, and is one of the most productive sections of the county. The chief productions of the colony are barley, wheat, beans, English mustard and potatoes. Deciduous fruits grow to great perfection, and especially apples. Lompoc apples took the first premium and were awarded the gold medal at the World's Fair held at New Orleans some years ago. Apricots, pears and peaches are all produced at a profit. Grazing and dairying are carried on pretty extensively about Lompoc. Lompoc and vicinity has the reputation of supplying the best beef on the coast. Much of the land is a deep, sandy loam soil, very easily cultivated. The returns from beans, barley and mustard range from \$40 to \$50 an acre annually, and some years go as high as \$60 per acre. Barley often goes as high as \$40 to \$50 to the acre. There are a great number of springs of pure mountain water in the vicinity of Lompoc. Wells of pure water can be had in the valley at from 25 to 30 feet deep. The Santa Ynez River, a large stream of water, flows through the valley. Lompoc is 65 miles from the county seat, is 16 miles to the railroad at Alamos, and its shipping points are the Lompoc wharf, Gaviota and the wharf of the Pacific Coast Company. The town of Lompoc, near the center of the colony, is the trading place for the settlement. There are 12 school districts in the colony. The town has several stores, a number of churches, a college, a fine public school building, one bank and two newspapers. The prices of valley lands range from \$100 to \$250 an acre; grazing land \$25 per acre. The average rainfall for the colony is about nineteen inches. San Francisco is the market for nearly all the products of the valley.

Maj. William Jackson, a justice of the peace and one of the very first settlers of the colony, supplied a TIMES correspondent with most of the data for this sketch.

### Los Alamos Valley.

The Los Alamos Valley is composed of about 15,000 acres of deep, sandy loam soil, and about 50,000 acres of rolling pasture lands. The great staple of this valley is wheat, in the production of which it is equal to the State and very few in the State

Large quantities of No. 1 barley are also raised in the valley. The dairying industry is carried on here with great success. Many herds of fine cattle, sheep and horses are to be found on the hills. The Los Alamos Creek, which runs through the valley, together with its tributaries in the form of brooks and springs of pure mountain water, afford an abundant supply of that necessary "article."

I have oak in the hills and white oak in the valley, afford a superabundance of good timber. There has been little or no attempt at fruit culture in this valley, notwithstanding it is very evident that the deciduous fruits, olives and some of the berries would do well here. The valley is traversed by the Pacific Coast Railroad which affords convenient transportation for the products of the valley. San Francisco is the market and the town of Los Alamos the shipping point to the sea.

Port Harford, sixty miles away, is the ocean shipping point, the nearest point to the sea coast is fifteen miles distant. Los Alamos, the shipping point, is also the trading place for the valley. It contains schools, churches, hotels, flour mill, brewery, several general stores, and a newspaper. The average rainfall is seventeen inches, and the price of bottom land, in large or small tracts, from \$40 to \$100 per acre, and the hill lands from \$10 to \$50 per acre. The information for this sketch was given by several residents and one former resident of the valley.

The average yield of wheat this year in the valley is about eighteen sacks per acre, and that of barley about twenty-five sacks per acre.

### Santa Maria Valley.

The Santa Maria Valley comprises a greater area than that of any other section of the county. Commencing at the ocean, it extends back thirty miles into the interior, and has an average width of about eight miles. This vast extent of country is inhabited by a thrifty and industrious class of actual settlers. It is composed of bottom land of sandy loam soil and mesa (second or high bottom) land, almost equally rich and productive. The Santa Maria River runs through the valley, which, with its adjacent and tributary streams, affords ample stock water for the locality. Windmills are used in some localities, and wells for domestic water can be had at a depth of from sixty to eighty feet. All the water is of an excellent quality.

Formerly the productions of the valley consisted almost altogether of wheat and barley, but these grains are now being rapidly supplanted by beans and fruit. In the department of deciduous fruits, apricots are taking the lead, with pears a good second. Most of the orchards are young, and there seems to be no way of estimating the probable yield; but taking a few old orchards of apricots as a criterion, it is amply established that the profits from this fruit in the valley will be very large.

In addition to apricots, pears and plums, apples, peaches and nectarines all grow nicely and produce an excellent quality of fruit.

Dairying is carried on extensively and at a satisfactory profit in the western part of the valley, in what is known as the Guadalupe section. Here the dairying industry is conducted by a colony of industrious and economical Swiss laborers. San Francisco affords a ready and eager market for the products of the dairy of the valley, and, in fact, of all dairies in the county, owing to their excellent quality.

There are a few fruit-driers in the valley, and next year there will be at least one cannery, if not more. The yield of wheat and barley this year is about twelve sacks per acre on an average, worth now about \$1.10 a sack. The bean crop of the valley, like that of every other section of the county, is far below the average this year, and will, therefore, yield about twelve sacks per acre only. This, however, at the ruling price, will insure a gross income of \$19.65 per acre.

The average rainfall is estimated to be eleven inches. The only trading point in consequence is the town of Santa Maria, near the center of the valley on the Pacific Coast Railroad, twenty-eight miles from San Luis Obispo and about eighty miles from Santa Barbara, the county seat.

The productions of the valley are shipped over the railroad mentioned to Port Harford, from which place it goes by sea to San Francisco. The valley is provided with a large number of good roads and driveways. The town of Santa Maria has about two thousand inhabitants; four graded schools, numerous stores and shops, one bank and two newspapers. Prices of real estate within five miles of town, from \$35 to \$800 per acre; farther back, from \$25 to \$35 per acre on easy terms.

What'll You Do When the Blackman Comes?

From my study window above the lawn I watch the children's games go on. I see the Blackman on his base Sing out the challenge for the race. I hear him call to start the chase. As drummers sound a charge with the drum.

"What will you do when the Blackman comes?"

"Run—slight through," the answering shout Is heard in laughter merry and true. The grass bends under the hurrying feet Their laughter rings out clear and sweet Where the sunlit captives meet.

A passing touch of fingers or thumbs In dodging the Blackman as he comes. I shut my eyes in reverie Come back the children who romped with me Long, long ago on the playground there.

When life was pleasant and promised fair For our gorgeous castles in the air. But all should there come a time to bear Sorrows whose weight the heart befriends— "What'll you do when the Blackman comes?"

There may come a day when Life has spent Its measure of youthful merriment. When the gold of time is gone the dross is only yours, when you carry some cross Up the world's hard ways of pain and loss. Up the shadowy way of heart and home— "What'll you do when the Blackman comes?"

O God, if it be there are cups of pain I reserve for thee the bitterest draught. If the cheating bubbles of earth allure, I only pray may their steps be sure. Even thou shalt know thy hearts be pure Though they find but dry and bitter crumbs At their banquet board when the Blackman comes.

### R. L. Crawford.

A gentleman writing from Winchester to the San Diego Sun says that about 75,000 sacks of the finest wheat, barley, rye and oats will be shipped from that point during the season. While Harris will ship 60,000 more and San Jacinto 80,000 sacks, making the annual income in grain alone, for the three above named towns, about \$250,000. These places will each retain about 25,000 sacks for future use.

E. Fraser brought up some Early Crawford peaches plucked from two-year-old trees growing on his home place. His two-year-old trees will, he says, yield about two and a half bushels per tree. —(Ontario Observer.)

### SANTA BARBARA.

FOR SALE.

I desire to call the special attention of anyone wishing to purchase either improved or unimproved City or Country Property, to a choice list of the same, which will be offered at reasonable figures.

### Terragona Tract.

This beautiful tract is situated about seven miles from Santa Barbara, and is a part of La Goleta Rancho. It contains 57 acres of the choicest bottom land, being especially adapted to walnut culture, and is an excellent location for raising all the fruits of the State. It has been subdivided into small tracts to suit the wants of purchasers of moderate means, but will be sold as an entirety if desired.

LOT No. 1 contains 6.07 acres.

LOT No. 2 contains 4.28 acres, together with a few peach and nectarine trees.

LOT No. 3 contains 4.26 acres. There is also a nice cottage house of four rooms on this lot, and a large claret, together with 30 apricot trees, 81 peach and nectarine, 28 walnut, 35 apple, 15 fig, 15 plum, 4 orange and lemon, 2 fig, 10 vines, and a few ornamental trees and shrubs. Price \$3500. Cheapest lot in the home.

LOT No. 4 contains 2.86 acres; no trees.

LOT No. 5 contains 2.46 acres; no trees.

LOT No. 6 contains 2.49 acres; no trees.

LOT No. 7 contains 2.51 acres; no trees.

LOT No. 8 contains 4.16 acres; together with 219 apricot trees, 37 peach and nectarine, 10 walnut, 10 apple, 8 pear, and 20 plum.

LOT No. 9 contains 3.78 acres; together with 23 apricot, 8 peach and nectarine, 12 walnut and 9 plum trees.

LOT No. 10 contains 3.38 acres; together with some live oak trees.

LOT No. 11 contains 4.33 acres.

LOT No. 12 contains 10.39 acres.

LOT No. 13 contains 9.01 acres; together with choice improvements, viz: House of 8 rooms, hard finished, water piped to each room, bath, and a large capacity barn 24x34 with stables in basement, wagon shed, chicken coops, windmill, tanks and fine well of water, together with 118 apricot trees, 40 peach and nectarine, 36 walnut, 50 apple, 62 pear, 72 plum, 28 orange and lemon, 18 fig, 4 loquat, 3 quince, 105 vines, and many ornamental trees, live oak and shrubs. A beautiful country home.

Terms of payment made easy to parties who will improve. No irrigation required. Do not fail to examine these tracts if you seek a country residence. Would accept good money for Los Angeles city property in part payment if desired.

### City Property.

Four choice lots near the Mission Church, and adjoining on the west the residence of Mrs. B. Brinkhoff.

Three choice lots on State street, with improvements (well rented).

House and lot on Anapamu street, block 121. Four lots in block 9, near the addition.

Ten lots in block 96, city.

Five lots in town of Northhoff; will exchange. House and lot in town of Northhoff.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT:

One-third cash; balance to suit purchaser. Call on or address me at my office, No. 1002 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

### W. H. Woodbridge,

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

### E. W. Gaty,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.

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Offices: Nos. 1 and 2, County Bank Building, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

We make a Specialty of Mining Stocks.

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Sole agents for Studebaker Wagons and THE MOLINE COMPANY'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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Capital.....\$100,000.

Surplus and undivided profits... 70,000.

A general banking business transacted, and drafts drawn direct on Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the principal cities of Europe.

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Centrally and conveniently located at the corner of State and Hawley Streets, on street-car line near the sea, Express and Postoffices and Banks.

Home-like accommodations at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day.

FREE conveyance from all trains and steamers.

W. W. Gillingham, Proprietor.

SANTA BARBARA LANDS.

For Sale.

ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF SPLENDID DAIRY AND GRAZING LANDS.

Ten miles from Lompoc, near proposed station of S. P. R. R. in the famous Hondo grazing country, with an abundance of water. Tract would make three magnificent homesteads.

Dairy and fixtures for 100 cows (now on ranch) for sale with LAND, if desired. Price of land, \$10 per acre, on favorable terms.

Address the Owner, Wm. Jackson, LOMPOC, CAL.

Fruit and Grain Lands.

CHATHSWORTH PARK, LOS ANGELES, COUNTY.

NO FROST.

NO FOGS.

ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

FINEST OF SOIL.

NO WASTE LAND.

SCENERY UNSURPASSED.

Improved and Unimproved property at

COVINA, ONTARIO, PASADENA, And other localities.

Full time of good City Property.

Headquarters for Chatsworth Park.

Barber & Co., No. 104 South Broadway.

Orange Land

REDLANDS ON 10 YEARS' TIME

Only 6 1/2 Per Cent. Per Annum Interest.

The Barton Land and Water Company has now put a steel water pipe over the most desirable portion of the Ranch, and will sell to actual settlers of parties that will improve the same in 10, 20 and 40-acre tracts, at \$300 to \$500 per acre. Only 10 per cent. cash, and no further payments for ten (10) years.

Over three hundred thousand dollars' worth of this ranch has already been sold and all planted to oranges and other fruits.

The undersigned is now ready to sell Orange Land in that famous foothill belt at MENTONE, adjoining Redlands on the east, and about 300 feet higher, where frosts or fogs do not injure the oranges and where the soil, olives and other fruits command the highest price of any in the market. Located at the point of the Belt R. R., where the handsome Hotel in the Valley is being built.

This land will be sold on six years' time. A discount of 10 per cent. allowed for all cash. The crops will pay for the land if properly cared for. Good reliable men on the tract to plant and care for land for absent owners. Water will be sold to the land, with all at Barton and Mentone, Title, U. S. Patent.

Apply to W. P. McIntosh, President and General Manager, 144 S. Main Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

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PERRIN COLONY NO. 4.

Eight miles west of Fresno, \$75 to \$80 per acre.

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Eight miles northeast of Fresno, \$30 per acre.

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FINE GRAPE AND ALFALFA LANDS.

All irrigated by water from Kings River Water Right goes with the land. For sale in 20-acre lots on easy terms.

Lots in Kutter Colony, Caledonia Colony, Perrin Colony No. 4, at paying

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

No payments on principal for five years. Lots in Perrin Colony No. 2, and Enterprise Colony.

ONE-FOURTH DOWN; BALANCE IN ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.



## BEAR VALLEY.

## The Journey Up Mill Creek to Get There.

## A-BURROBACK FROM "THURMAN'S."

Through the Timber to a Summit 5700 Feet Above Sea Level—The Camp at Lewis's, July 25, 1891.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

THINKING PERHAPS YOU WOULD like to hear from a comparatively unknown region, I venture to send you this little sketch of a trip to Bear Valley.

At last the long looked-for day dawned, a trifle warm, but we gave no heed to that. For we were not about to start on a two weeks' trip to the mountains, where everything would be cool and lovely!

Our party met at the Santa Fe depot, and took the train for Montepore, the first stage of our pilgrimage to the famous Bear Valley.

After a pleasant afternoon and delightful evening spent at the lovely "Crafton Retreat," we made an early start for the Mill Creek Cañon in a private carriage; an hour's drive brought us to the mouth of the cañon. We gave a last backward glance over the Santa Bernardino Valley and mentally bade good-bye to our distant home and civilization for a fortnight.

On, over the noisy, rocky Mill Creek; soon we see perched on the rugged face of a mountain a few hazy peaks which we hail with pleasure for we begin to realize we are nearing the mountains. A little farther on we pass the extensive works of the Montepore sandstone quarry.

The road follows along Mill Creek which we cross and recross no less than seven times in eleven miles. At 10:30 o'clock we reach our stopping place for the day and night, at an elevation of 3800 feet.

Here there are several small buildings. Above the door of one is a sign of canvas, is inscribed the word "Thurman's" (quite a well-known personage in these parts), and here we have the first sight of a burro trail.

We hardly have time to alight, before we are urged to begin the climbing near by. Being thirsty, we were eager to do so, and were shown the way down a little slope and there in a "shady green dell," a little spring bubbled forth from which we drank our fill; it was a draught of material, leather leggings and stout, comfortable shoes, with soft felt hat, around which a veil was tied, completed a costume in which we were very comfortable. These particulars are given for the benefit of others who will find it highly satisfactory for a mountain suit.

Quarrel! but what fears and inward quakings we felt, when with assistance we scrambled (no other word expresses it) into the saddles—that is we women—some on sidesaddles and others to ride man-fashion, which is considered much the safest way. Your humble servant chose the latter way, for we had been told of the dangers to be encountered on this long, tiresome burro ride of twelve miles or more. Word was given and the cavalcade started, the boys (for there were two with the party) took the lead. For a mile or so our trail led past several little farms nestled in the mountains. One place in particular known as "Forsythe's," where the finest apples in Southern California are raised.

In a short time we crossed Mountain Home Creek. From this on our trail led up the cañon along this beautiful stream for several miles. We were deep in the forest by this time and the scenery became more and more picturesque. Not a vestige of civilization anywhere save the narrow trail on which our surefooted animals picked their way. We feasted our eyes on this most beautiful scene, and inhaled the fresh mountain air to our hearts' content. If one only had the power to describe with pen and pencil the steep mountain-sides covered with giant pine, hemlock and cedar trees, and gay manzanita bushes, the crystal stream rushing gaily down its rocky bed, deep shadows by the mountain side and sycamore trees and bracken ferns, with here and there a wild flower, and where the great rocks formed a solid wall the crevices were filled with the most varied ferns and mosses. In the many times we crossed this stream how often we rested and drank of its crystal waters!

Gradually our trail led up the cañon side, when we looked down a hundred feet or more to the rushing stream. On, on we kept climbing until we reached Mountain Home summit; four and a half miles from Thurman's, we halted and dismounted and under a great pine tree partook of a light lunch, and rested our (by this time) weary limbs. Again mounting we soon reached the summit, which has an elevation of 5,700 feet. We had not found the trip as tiresome or dangerous as we had expected, and were congratulating ourselves how well we were doing. The timber on the summit is fine, one giant pine measuring thirty-three feet in circumference. We soon reached a point where we could overlook the basin of the Santa Ana River, which is lined for miles and miles with high, thickly timbered mountains. New our trail began to descend, we went down the mountain side and every turn it seemed to grow worse; it looked seemingly impossible but that we would go over the burros' heads. Finally we found it more comfortable to trust ourselves to our feet, but the boys, who they did ride, with never a thought of fear, and how we did sigh and wish to be one, but all through this ride we were sustained with the thought that we surely could go through when so many others had gone before. Each and every woman gave utterance to a sigh of relief, when we reached the Santa Ana River, and comparatively level ground. Consulting the barometer we found an elevation 4500 feet. We were a little dismayed when we heard that we had still four or five miles to go, but we "braced up" as the boys say, and pushed on. Our path lay

along the Santa Ana River, which we crossed several times. We were now in the heart of the mountains, and how sublime and grand! how invigorating the atmosphere!

After several false alarms, for there are half a dozen ranches and camps along the river, we came in sight of a rustic fence and gate and the word was passed that we were at "Lewis's." The gate was opened and in a little meadow with here and there a tree, enough for shade, was a camp of eight or nine log houses and half a dozen tents.

This was the camp which everybody recommended so highly. It was 5 o'clock when we arrived and we just had time to remove some of the traces of travel when the triangle sounded for dinner. Anyone who has been in the mountains will know how good that dinner tasted.

Finding everything so satisfactory we decided to remain here four days, leaving the next Tuesday for Bear Valley, which is six miles distant over the mountain, and we are informed that the worst of the trail is to come yet, but we hope to become accomplished burro riders before reaching our destination.

Later on I will tell you of our life in camp and the continuation of our journey to Bear Valley. MACK.

## STRYCHNINE AND SNAKEBITES.

Two Virulent Poisons as Antidotes to Each Other.

Two interesting papers were read at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences last night, says the San Francisco Chronicle. One of them, read by Dr. H. H. Bayard, was of practical importance. It was "A Discussion of New Remedies Against Snake Poison." The speaker said, for the most part, that the alleged remedies have been proved ineffectual. At last the mystery seems to be removed in the discovery of an efficient antidote by Dr. A. Mueller, of Australia. He has by practical experience and a close investigation extending over thirty-five years, discovered that strychnine is almost an infallible cure. Dr. Mueller's experiments were made in Australia, where poisonous snakes are a plague. He analyzed and studied the effects of snake poisoning, elaborated a theory of its nature and discovered an antidote. One of his experiments was of particular interest. A boy had been bitten by one of the most deadly snakes, and after all known remedies had been applied was dying. Dr. Mueller was called upon and his antidote applied as a last resort. He injected into one of the boy's veins one-third of a grain of strychnine, a quantity sufficient to kill five men. The boy moved. One-twelfth of a grain more was injected, and in an hour the boy sat down to dinner as if nothing had occurred. He seemed cured, but was not. Strychnine acts quickly, snake poison slowly. The strictest orders were given not to allow the boy to sleep. They were disobeyed and he never awoke. It is imperative that the victim should not be allowed to sleep. Now the remedy is so generally accepted in Australia that a physician making any other will be arrested for malpractice. Here strychnine is more common than any other snake bite. "Will the venom of snakes destroy the poisonous effect of strychnine?" The speaker thought the question one of practical importance worthy of discussion. Strychnine acts more quickly and the victim may be dead before the snake venom has a chance to operate.

LANDSEKERS, READ THIS.

What You Want, Within Five Miles of the City of Los Angeles.

It is somewhat remarkable that would-be settlers should go so far in their search for land when there is so much to be had within an hour's drive of the city. Why go 80 miles and pay \$400 an acre for land where you cannot work comfortably in summer and winter, and where you must pay for the privilege of using the water? Why not purchase land within five miles of the city, upon which you can not only grow all the crops of the season, but also winter vegetables, and where you will enjoy a cooling sea breeze every day in the year.

Such advantages may be found upon the Los Feliz ranch, situated a few miles north of the Los Angeles city limits. It contains 600 acres, and extends 8½ miles east and west along the Santa Monica River, and 5 miles north and south along the river. The former section belongs to the celebrated Cahuenga country, elsewhere described in this issue. Through this land runs a warm belt, where the most delicate vegetables are unfurled by frost at midwinter. Such vegetables have been shipped to the East by express. The railroads have now given reduced rates by fast freight, the business will be largely extended.

Not alone vegetables may be grown here, but fruits of every description, including oranges and lemons. The reader need not take this statement on hearsay, for the Cahuenga country is already thickly settled, and fruits of every description may be seen growing and ripening there, the trees as healthy as any that can be found in the country. Moreover, all the crops of vegetables and fruits, including citrus fruits, can be and are grown without irrigation. The soil is rich loam, easily worked and very fertile.

The climate of this section is as nearly perfect as is possible for a mundane climate to be. Every day in the year there is a gentle breeze from the ocean which fills the view a dozen miles to the south. There are no ditches to breed malaria. The land slopes gently from the hills, affording a perfect drainage. The views are magnificent, and choice building sites so numerous that it is difficult to choose among them. A few hundred yards to the rear of the main mountain, with running water and giant sycamores, with here and there a wild flower, and where the great rocks formed a solid wall the crevices were filled with the most varied ferns and mosses. In the many times we crossed this stream how often we rested and drank of its crystal waters!

Land can be had on the Los Feliz ranch, according to location, at a great range of prices, to suit every purse, from \$50 to \$500 an acre, and in tracts of any size, from 5 acres up to 100 acres. The terms are liberal and easy. The reader is urged to visit the Los Feliz ranch before deciding upon the sites of their future homes.

## OLINDA RANCH.

Where Orange Land May be Had at a Reasonable Price.

While it is true that oranges cannot be profitably grown everywhere in Southern California, home-seekers should not go to the other extreme and imagine that there are only half a dozen points in this section where it is not necessary to pay \$400 an acre for good orange land. You can buy it with water for less than half that price on the Olinda ranch, near Fullerton, in Orange county, only about 20 miles from Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe line. This tract is beautifully located on gentle, sloping ground, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is just far enough from the ocean—about 18 miles—to escape fog and yet insure a temperate climate all the year round. An orchard of bearing orange and other trees is on the tract. It adjoins the celebrated Chino beet ranch and contains a land adapted to vegetables, grain and stock, as well as oranges and other fruits. The tract is offered in 5, 10 and 40-acre subdivisions on easy terms. Apply to Geo. W. Parsons, 123 South Broadway, Los Angeles, or W. H. Bailey, 220 California street, San Francisco.

Mail & Riley

Are the Pioneer Real-estate Agents of Ventura county, California. Dealers in real estate of all kinds. Full and accurate information given to prospective settlers. Fine walnut, apple and orange orchards for sale at from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. Write for particulars to E. S. HALL & W. S. RILEY, Ventura, Cal.

## NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Arising from youthful indiscretion, excesses in mature years, or from any other cause, involuntary losses, loss of memory and ambition, aversion to society, impurity of the blood, blotches, loss of power, kidney and bladder troubles, speedily and permanently cured when every other remedy has failed, by

## DR. STEINHART'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PRICE \$2.00, in bottle or pill form, or six times the quantity for \$10.00.

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You can be skillfully treated, and all surgical cases, tumors, deformities of women and children operated upon by the Staff Surgeon of the Liebig World Dispensary and International Surgical Institute of Kansas City and San Francisco, who is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of one of our oldest States. He is also a duly licensed surgeon and physician, duly licensed for California. All ladies suffering from delicate and complicated diseases which destroy health and end life prematurely, all blood, skin, liver, stomach, brain, nervous diseases, and all uterine complaints treated with a degree of success hitherto unparalleled.

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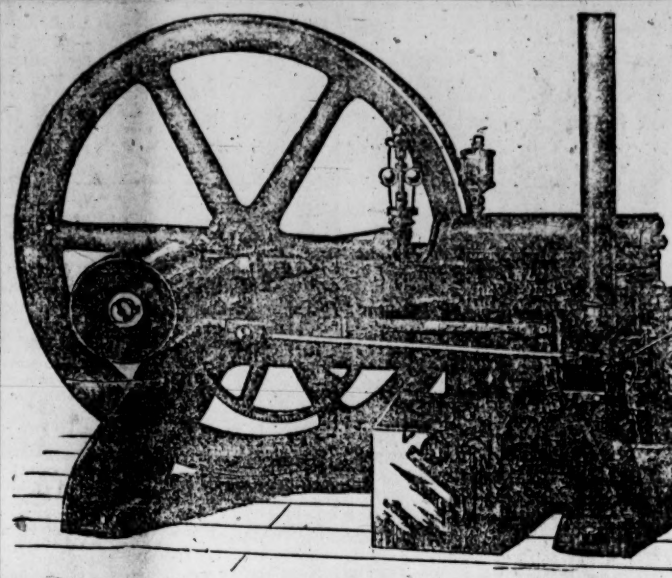
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Recognizing the fact that there is considerable demand for a good and reliable Gas Engine has prompted us to direct our attention that way, and realizing the great advantage of gas and gasoline as a safe, neat, inexpensive and powerful means of motion, we set to work studying the best means of harnessing this comparatively new source of power, and we have been so successful from actual tests that we feel no hesitation in asserting that we are placing on the market an Engine superior in every respect to anything in this line.

We have placed one in the Franklin Printing Office, No. 308 New High Street, where the Engine can be seen working. Mr. Geo. W. Crawford is our representative here. He can be seen at the above office, or address him, P.O. Box 1099, Los Angeles.

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**I** MUST TELL MY CHILDREN THIS week about a pet hen which belongs to a friend of mine, and a very independent hen it is, too, not hesitating to make itself at home in the family residence as well as in the big yard out of doors.

member of one of these aristocratic old families. In reduced circumstances, so we tried those three names in various ways. Auntie said to Papa, "You know how I love the name *Harriet*," and I said, "I like the name *Harriet*," emphasizing that one word, you understand, and speaking the rest of the sentence quite low. Or one would say, "Do they have *Tarr* sidewalks here?" Even Harriet joined in with "Have you *flirt* and *flirt* failed to learn his name?" At the tip end of Cape Ann on Phillips Point, Pigeon Cove, there are three large hotels and many cottages. Here there are trees, a perfect wildwood, with avenues and paths and a great variety of plants. On the extreme end of the point is the mansion of John M. Way of

From one end of the grounds to the other everything is pushed, and that, too, in all sections of the work. In the landscape system, which includes the swimming basins and ornamental waters, the breakwater and lake shore terraces, the great pier and casino; in fact, all principal departments and even their minor divisions are being pressed forward with a business-like ambition to finish the project as quickly as possible. The impelling spirit of this gigantic enterprise.

It was as recently as 1875 that the Lima bean was introduced in the Coast counties north of Los Angeles. Now it is the chief crop of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

must have been some great scoundrel in that total of over 2000 people who have marched in the great procession to the grave, and those very ones must have been the individuals of most powerful personality, so that you, for all I know, may be a very bad character yourself. There is one consolation, however, to offset this dubious backward look, and that is this: According to Dalton, the great student of heredity

High up in the Sierra Nevada numerous beautiful mountain valleys where the invalid may drink pure water and inhale an air laden with the fume of pine trees.

---

Honey raising is a pleasant profitable occupation. In an ordinary season, an apiary of 200 hives will

The total cost of producing, ginning and curing a crop of apricots is estimated at \$90 an acre, when the tree is all hired.

**NICKEL PLATE RAILWAY.**  
Leave the end of Temple st.,  
wood and the foothills as follows:  
Leave Los Angeles. Leave He

7:30 a.m.	8:00
10:30 a.m.	11:00
	2:30

Running time between Los Angeles and  
Atadena, 55 minutes.

\*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday. \$Sundays  
only.  
Special rates to excursion and picnic par-  
ties.  
Stages meet the 8:35 a.m. train at Pasadena  
for Wilson's Peak via new trail.  
Depot east end Downey avenue bridge.  
General offices: Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Burd-  
ick Block.  
T. B. BURNETT, Gen. Mgr.

Running time between Los Angeles and  
Altadena, 55 minutes.

\*Daily. +Daily except Sunday. \$Sundays  
only.  
Special rates to excursion and picnic parties.

Stages meet the 8:05 a.m. train at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak via new trail.

Depot east end Downey Avenue bridge.

General offices: Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Burdick Block.

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## SUPREME COURT DECISION

The Case of G. W. Marston vs. A. A. White.

The Judgment of the Trial Court Has Been Affirmed.

John Liddell Remanded to the Whittier Reform School.

An Excessive Verdict Reduced by Judge McKinnley. Embroiled Case—General Court Notes.

The decision of the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the trial court in the case of George W. Marston (resident) vs. Arrille A. White, et al. (appellants), was received for filing in this city by Deputy Clerk Ashmore yesterday. This was an appeal from an order refusing to set aside a sale of real property at San Diego under a decree of foreclosure of mortgages upon property.

Property over which this controversy consisted of two parcels of land known as lot D and I, block G, Horst addition to the city of San Diego. The decree was duly rendered in foreclosure of mortgage on October 12, 89, and on March 8, 1890, where Sheriff, in due legal form, was about to sell the property, the appellants, both orally and in writing, to sell the lots separately and to the order in which they should be sold. The Sheriff offered the lots as directed, but received no bid for either of them. He then offered them for sale as a whole and they were struck off and sold to the respondent, who was the highest bidder one of the mortgages.

La the appellant sought to set aside sale on the ground that the lots were not sold separately as required by law. The court below and the appellant excepted to the ruling. The Supreme Court holds that while the property, if in separate parcels, should be sold separately, yet when the parcels have been sold as a whole, no bids are required, and in various combinations, with receiving any bids, may offer and sell them en masse.

Order appealed from is affirmed.

REMAINDER OF THE CASE.

In Liddell, a fifteen-year-old boy who was recently convicted of petty larceny and committed by Justice McKinnley to the Whittier reform school for two years, appeared before Judge McKinnley yesterday upon a writ of habeas corpus, which had been applied for by his mother, and demanded his release from the ground that the act establishing the school did not contemplate that should be used as a place of punishment. The matter was argued at considerable length by M. W. Conkling, Jr., for the petitioner, and Assistant District Attorney McComas for the respondent, with the result that the Court dismissed the writ and remanded the boy.

AN EXCESSIVE VERDICT.

In Department Five yesterday morning the jury fees in the appeal case of W. Grannis vs. M. H. Landon having been paid by the plaintiff, a sealed verdict returned by the jury on Wednesday night last was opened and read, then it was found that the plaintiff was awarded damages in the sum of \$100, twice the amount of the judgment applied for. Judge Shaw, however, considered this verdict excessive and ordered that \$75 of that amount be returned; adding that if his ruling did not suit the plaintiff he would vacate the verdict and order a new trial. The plaintiff accepted the amendment, under these circumstances.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

Judge McKinnley yesterday heard the case of Nathan Campbell against Madeline Campbell, a suit for divorce on the ground of desertion, which had been pending in Department Four for some time past, and granted plaintiff a decree as prayed for, the defendant having allowed the matter go by default. It was shown that Mrs. Campbell deserted her husband some time ago at Austin, Tex., and that on learning where she was, Campbell wrote her asking her to come out to California, where he had provided a home for her. He subsequently sent her money with which to pay her expenses, but this she applied to other purposes, and he has not since heard from her.

THE MONKEY CASE.

The preliminary examination into the case against Andreas Monroy, who is charged with having embezzled \$1000 which had been entrusted to him by Abraham Ruiz, and of which he claimed to have been robbed by a prostitute named Lillie Bailey, after he had drugged him, was held by Justice Stanton in the Township Court yesterday, by whom, at the close of the testimony, it was taken under advisement until this afternoon.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

In accordance with the recommendations of Drs. Davidson and Wernick, the examining physicians, Chauncey K. Crow, a youth 17 years of age, was yesterday adjudged as insane, and duly committed by Judge McKinnley to the asylum at Stockton. Young Crow was taken to the Whittier reform school a few days ago for treatment by Dr. Lindley, but he evinced such a determination to do himself injury as to compel his being placed under restraint.

COURT NOTES.

In Department Two yesterday, Judge Clark heard the remainder of the testimony in the contest over the estate of Mary Ayers, deceased, and continued the matter for argument, to be taken up at some future date, agreeable to counsel.

The trial of the injunction suits brought by George W. Turgate and W. M. Snoddy to restrain the Asusa Water and Development Company from interfering with their rights to the water of the San Gabriel River, was again resumed before Judge Clark yesterday, but went over until this morning.

The famous case of Francisco Oaxart against Simon P. Glass and others, a contest over a will, having been amicably settled out of court, Judge Wade, before whom it was to have been tried, yesterday ordered judgment for defendant in accordance with the stipulation of counsel therein.

In Department Four yesterday the case of W. S. James vs. C. Worth, a suit to dissolve the partnership hitherto existing between the parties, and to obtain an accounting, came up for hearing before Judge Van Dyke, to whom, at the close of the testimony, it was submitted, the defendant being granted the privilege of offering his bank account if he so desires for the inspection of the court.

Garrett McNamara, an Irishman, was yesterday duly admitted citizenship of the United States by Judge Van Dyke, upon producing the necessary proofs of residence

here, and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Judge Van Dyke made an order yesterday extending the time within which the plaintiff, in the sensational case of Sarah J. Burns vs. J. F. Burns, can plead, answer or demur to the cross complaint, to five days after the court shall have rendered its decision upon the motion to strike out said cross complaint, now pending.

The trial of the case of Mrs. J. E. Abbott vs. E. D. Gibson, a suit on claim and delivery appealed from the justice's court, was resumed before Judge Shaw and a jury in Department Five yesterday, and will be taken up again this morning.

The defendants in the case of F. W. Cogswell against W. L. Brown and others, a suit to foreclose a mortgage on five lots at Pomona, having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Shaw yesterday ordered judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$9,022.53, with interest, as prayed for.

Judge McKinnley, acting for Judge Shaw, yesterday sustained the demurrer interposed by the defendants to plaintiff's complaints in the cases of Los Angeles City vs. the City Bank, and the City of Los Angeles vs. Alice Dehail et al. The plaintiff, however, being granted ten days' time within which to amend its complaint in each instance.

In the case of the City of Los Angeles against Louis Wilson, a suit to quiet title to a piece of land on Buena Vista street, Judge McKinnley, acting for Judge Shaw, yesterday ordered findings and judgment for plaintiff for a strip of land thirty feet wide, adjoining Buena Vista street, but found that the defendant was entitled to the balance of the property in controversy.

In Department Five yesterday, Felix Ruiz, the Mexican accused of having stolen a valuable saddle and bridle from W. Rowland's ranch, the Puentes, appeared before Judge McKinnley to plead to the charge of grand larceny preferred against him, and after he had entered his plea of not guilty thereto his case was placed upon the trial calendar.

The proceedings instituted by Mrs. Patience E. Mullen, who sought to obtain a divorce from her husband, Thomas C. Mullen, were yesterday dismissed by Judge Shaw, the matter having been amicably arranged out of court.

NEW SUITS.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases: Ernest Rappold vs. Frederick Loech et al.; suit to determine conflicting claims to a lot in the Elia Hills tract.

Susan A. Robinson vs. William Mann; suit to determine conflicting claims to two lots in the Rivera and Victoria tract.

G. W. Tubbs vs. Sallie H. Ingersoll et al.; suit to foreclose a vendor's lien on a contract for the purchase of a lot in the Walnut Grove tract, upon which there is alleged to be due and unpaid the sum of \$1133.33.

Mrs. Leopoldina Harvey has commenced proceedings for a divorce from her husband, George Harvey.

TODAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE.—Judge Smith. Closed for vacation until September 7.

DEPARTMENT TWO.—Judge Clark. G. W. Turgate and W. M. Snoddy vs. Asusa Water and Development Company; on trial.

DEPARTMENT THREE.—Judge Wade. Calendar clear.

DEPARTMENT FOUR.—Judge Van Dyke. Patience E. Mullen vs. Daniel McClellan; divorce.

DEPARTMENT FIVE.—Judge Shaw. J. E. Abbott vs. E. D. Gibson; appeal; on trial.

J. M. Bratton vs. F. R. Willis; appeal.

DEPARTMENT SIX.—Judge McKinnley. People vs. Wong Ark; for sentence.

THE HANCHETTE CASE.

No Further Developments from the Chicago Letter.

Mrs. Emma A. Hanchette, wife of the missing man, gives the true facts about his "Double."

There have been no further developments in the Hanchette case in this city, and the business man who is said to have received a letter from the missing man has so far declined to make any disclosures. The following letter from Mrs. Emma A. Hanchette gives the status of the case at San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2, 1891.

To the Editor of The Times: As the statements in the Chronicle were so glaringly incorrect, I thought it hardly worth my while to correct them, but as THE TIMES of September 1 has copied the article in question, I will give you the facts:

Shortly after my arrival here my brother, Dr. Griffith, though not "wakened from his slumber," was telephoned to go down town to see an intoxicated person, supposed to be Mr. Hanchette. Though the party bore some resemblance to Mr. Hanchette, the doctor instantly knew it was not he, nor did he hear the man speak. About the same time my little boys came in one day and said that they had seen a gentleman on horseback who looked very much like their father, but was not, and they did not run after him and call "papa," nor speak to him at all. On returning home from down town one afternoon I saw a gentleman in the car who bore a strong resemblance to Mr. Hanchette; the color of the eyes and hair was different, so I could not be sure it was not my husband, nor did I "glare and glare." The carriage episode was manufactured out of whole cloth, as at no time did I see any man who I supposed to be Mr. Hanchette, and on being shown photographs of Mr. Hanchette, said they did not at all resemble the man he had taken for his husband. As Mr. Laws has not seen Mr. Hanchette for over four years, the chance resemblance misled him, but at no time have any of my family or myself been deceived by the resemblance. While probably kindly intended the article in the Chronicle was highly sensational and with very little foundation.

There were no descriptions nor photos sent to me from Woodstock, Ill., nor was I preparing to go east to identify the person arrested there. On seeing a dispatch in the Chronicle of the 10th inst. stating that an insane man had been arrested near Harvard, Ill., I sent a photograph of my husband to Sheriff Udell, who returned it saying that the man was James Kelly, an escape from the Elgin prison.

This is only one of many disappointments in trying to trace my husband, and I am inclined to think that the rumor prevailing in Los Angeles, spoken of in yesterday's TIMES, will prove to be as sensational and false as many of the statements in the article quoted by THE TIMES. When I have any definite news I will telegraph you, as I promised to do.

Respectfully, EMMA A. HANCHETTE.

NEW PASTOR FROM BOSTON.

Rev. George W. Savary has just arrived in this city to become pastor of the New Church, now worshipping at Temperance Temple. He is not an entire stranger here, having left the Congregational pulpit about two years ago for further study at Cambridge of the new theology he had embraced. He claims to have found in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg a theology that is strictly scientific, and believes that it will eventually furnish a basis of union for all churches. His opening discourse will be delivered Sunday morning.

Dr. H. A. Mott, United States Government Chemist, says: "Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. It is absolutely pure."

## THE RACQUET WIELDERS.

Los Angeles Adds Another Victory to Its Score.

Liveliest Enthusiasm Manifested in the Various Contests.

The Tournament Will Run over into Next Week.

The Annual Hop at the Arcadia—A Brilliant Scene—Points of Interest in Yesterday's Play.

The tennis tournament at Santa Monica has lasted five days, and yet interest in the affair is by no means on the wane. The spectators are daily growing in numbers and the liveliest kind of enthusiasm is always manifested in the good work done by the contestants. It was thought when the tournament began that it would be concluded this week, but the entry list has been so large that even three courts in almost constant use have not proved sufficient to bring the contests to a close today. The remaining events will occupy at least two days of next week.

THE ANNUAL HOP.

Thursday night the tournament adjourned en masse to the Arcadia where numerous love sets were played in-doors to the evident entertainment of the onlookers, who know a good game when they see it.

The spacious ballroom was ablaze with light. It was the occasion of the annual ball given by the Southern California Tennis Association and in point of brilliancy and attendance it surpassed any previous event of the kind ever witnessed at Santa Monica.

A coterie of handsome young married women and stately matrons, all there arrayed in rich and becoming gowns and attended by handsome escorts, whose conventional evening attire was set off by ribbons of their several club colors.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the ballroom was thrown open and soon the floor was covered with dancers who moved in harmony with the best of music furnished by Arend's band. Until 12 o'clock the dances followed in quick succession. At this hour the line of march was taken up to the dining room, where Messrs. Cowley & Baker had provided an elaborate collation. The scene of the festivities was soon after transferred again to the ballroom, where the dancing was kept up until an early hour yesterday morning.

Nearly 150 guests were present.

Among others of the dancers were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Kilgarriff, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Greenleaf, Mrs. Gorham, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cawston, Mrs. Vawter, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. MacCall, Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Tompkinson, Miss Patton, Miss Andrews, Mr. Campbell-Johnson, Miss Campbell, Miss Tufts, Miss Maude Tufts, Mr. Tufts, Mrs. Donaldson, Miss James, Miss Routh, Miss Shorb, Mr. Moore, A. H. Halsted, J. D. Graham R. J. Rogers, the Messrs. Bumiller, Miss Shoemaker, and Messrs. Schumacker, Miss Findley of San Francisco, Miss Peck, Miss Tyler, Miss Seamans, Miss Burt, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Lester, Mr. Chase, Mr. Winterbottom, Miss Gorham, Miss Bonnell, Miss Bohme, Miss Willis, Dr. Willis, Mr. Baker, Mr. Lillingston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barry, Mr. Routh, E. H. May, Mr. Jones, Miss Corson, Miss Brooks, Miss Van Dyke, Capt. Bolton, Mr. Henshaw, Miss Anderson, Mr. Germain, Mr. Robey, Miss Ball, Miss Conger, Mr. Rorabeck, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ryan.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Play began somewhat later than usual yesterday morning, owing to the social dissipation of the previous evening.

The chief event of interest in the morning was the match between Germain and Cosby of Los Angeles and Cawston and Woodhouse of Santa Monica to decide the championship in the allcomers' doubles. The match began the previous afternoon, when the Los Angeles team won two out of three sets played, the score being 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. It being the finals it was necessary for each side to win three sets.

Only one set was needed to conclude the match yesterday morning, Cosby and Germain winning by the score of 6-4. The set abounded in good plays. All four of the contestants made many brilliant strokes, but Germain's drives and Cosby's steady work at the net were too much for their opponents. Thus Los Angeles secured another well-earned victory.

ASSOCIATION SINGLES.

Two surprises were in store yesterday for the spectators in the association singles. The first was the defeat of Bumiller by Woodhouse, which occurred in the morning. The Redondo champion has many friends here who believe him capable of defeating almost any player in the association. When he met defeat in the allcomers' singles at the hands of Coulter some argued that Bumiller was not in good form, and that he would come to time all right in the association singles. Unfortunately he came on the court yesterday handicapped by a badly bruised foot, which kept him very quiet and perceptibly weakened his game. Woodhouse, however, put up a stiff game, which would have made Bumiller work hard under any circumstances to overcome. The Santa Monica man won two straight sets—6-4, 6-1.

The next surprise came in the afternoon when Manning beat Chase after a hard fight, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. Both players are members of the Los Angeles club, with records nearly on a par. Chase has had more experience, and is a steadier player at critical junctures in the game than his opponent. Yesterday, however, Manning never let up on a hard, steady game, and won the match on its merits. In the same event, second round, Cosby beat Barry, 6-4, 6-5; Lester beat Osburn, 6-2, 6-8; Halsted beat Singleton, 6-4, 6-8, 6-1; Lillingston won by default over Bettner; Wigmore beat May, 6-3, 6-5. In the third round Lester beat Halsted, 6-3, 6-8; Chase beat Lillingston, 6-3, 6-2; Manning beat Wigmore, 6-2, 6-1. One of the prettiest contests of the day was that between Germain and Woodhouse, which resulted in a victory for Germain, 6-4, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the association mixed doubles Mr. Cawston and Miss Gilliland scored two victories yesterday. In the morning they defeated Mr. Corson and Miss Donaldson, 6-1, 6-1, and in the afternoon

they won over Mr. and Miss Halsted, 6-3, 6-3. The finals between Mr. Cawston and Miss Gilliland and Mr. Bumiller and Miss Tufts will be played today.

ASSOCIATION DOUBLES.

Play began yesterday in the association doubles. The following teams entered in this event: Cawston and Woodhouse, Routh and Carson, Jones and Lester, Tillingson and Bettner, Chase and Manning, Barry and Gilmore, Howland and Howland, Perry and Lillingston, Moore and Hamilton, Coulter and Bumiller. In the opening round Barry and Gilmore beat Howland and Howland, 6-1, 6-5; Coulter and Bumiller beat Hamilton and Moore, 6-5, 6-2; Chase and Manning beat Carson and Routh, 6-4, 6-2; Gilmore and Barry beat Tillingson and Perry, 6-3, 6-3.

PRIZES AWARDED TODAY.

The prizes so far won in the tournament will be awarded to the winners at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Senator Jones has kindly consented to make the presentation.

BELOW VERNON.

Merrill's Sugar-beet Ranch and Its Output This Season.

Between Vernon and Florence J. C. Merrill has 240 acres, 40 acres of which are in orchards, between the rows of which he has, as an experiment, planted sugar-beets. This land has been given up by the Chinese as useless. The beets were planted late, namely, the end of April. The tract is in charge of A. Boelte, a German, who has had much experience in beet-sugar culture in Europe, and who cultivates the beets in thorough Magdaburg style. These beets will probably yield twenty tons to the acre. Of artificial fertilizers, only about \$2 worth has been used to the acre, against the average of \$20 in Magdaburg. One thing to remember in planting sugar beets between trees is that irrigation cannot be practiced, as it makes the beets too watery. Analysis of beets from this tract, made so far, have gone from 10 to 12 per cent. sugar. This is considerably below the Chicago yield in saccharine matter, according to the reports from the latter place.

The beets are now ripening, and some have been sold to dairies, in which manner Mr. Merrill thinks he can realize more than by shipping them to China at present prices.

Years ago Dr. Nadeau started a large beet-sugar enterprise near this place. Good beets were grown, some of which were dried and sent to Alameda, where excellent sugar was made from them, but most of the crop was used to feed stock. It is currently believed that financial inducements were held out on part of sugar manufacturers for the abandonment of the enterprise. Beets are now in the market at the price paid for beets is about \$7 a ton, delivered at the nearest railroad station to the ranch, the factory furnishing free seed and returning 40 per cent of the pulp freight paid, to the grower.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Work of the China Canvassing Committee—Late Donations.

The Canvassing Committee on the China excursion train, consisting of Eugene Germain, Mayor Hazard, L. N. Breed and C. M. Wells, turned over to the secretary yesterday \$275, which, with the amount of money for dues and in advance in this month, will put the chamber out of debt by October 1, 1891. The gentlemen are to be congratulated on the excellent work they did, and are entitled to the thanks of the chamber.

Shipments to Maj. Truman's Chicago exhibit yesterday consisted of muskmelons, China sugar and beets, French prunes, Egyptian corn, and pears.

Among the donations yesterday, Banning sent peaches, plums and pears; Ventura, Hungarian prunes, French plums and sunflowers; Vernon, apples, peaches, prunes and flowers; China, sugar and produce; D. Sturtevant of Chahuanga placed in the fountain the attraction of the hall in the shape of five varieties of rare water lilies, many of which open in the evening and close about 10 o'clock the next day, while others open early in the morning and close at night. Mr. Sturtevant intends keeping this display renewed every few days. The ladies will do well to call and see this exhibit.

William Fellows, city, makes a display of passion-flower fruit; W. R. Barbour, Covina, clasp peaches; C. M. Jay, Garvanza, grapes.

Reform School Library.

The library at the Whittier State reform school is steadily growing. Mrs. E. A. Otis was the first to donate books and has several times repeated her gifts. Miss Lillie Wyman of Westminster has twice sent donations. Hon. E. L. Stern of Los Angeles has just sent twenty well selected books, and Miss Kathleen Nolan of San Francisco, last week sent twenty-two books. A young lady of Pasadena, and several others whose names have not been given have also sent books. To see the boys gathered around the tables every evening in the reading room would convince any person that the books were given in a good cause.

The true test of a baking powder is well known to every housekeeper. It is to try it in making bread cake, etc., and we are of the opinion that it will be impossible to remove from the minds of our housewives the conviction long ago founded from the application of this practical test, that the Royal does make the best, the most and the most wholesome.

**SICK**

**Head-Aches**

Sick-headaches are the outward indications of derangements of the stomach and bowels.

As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is seen why it is the only appropriate Sarsaparilla for the sick. It is made of the most pure and absolutely harmless ingredients; it is an absolute cure. After a course of it an occasional dose at intervals will forever after prevent return.

Joe M. Cox, of 735 Turk Street, San Francisco, writes: "I have been troubled with attacks of sick-headaches for the last three years from one to three times a week. Some time ago I bought two bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and have only had one attack since and that was on the second day after I began using it."

**Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla**

Sold by OFF & VAUGHN, the Druggist northeast corner Fourth and Spring Sts.

**PIONEER TRUCK CO.**

NO. 3 MARKET STREET. Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving. Baggage and Freight-delivered promptly to address. Telephone 137.



**ONE ENJOYS**

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headachae, and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.



**AINAXAB**

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN ELIXIR FOR THE SKIN.

The immense sale of this well-known and infallible Elixir is itself the proof of its intrinsic worth. Its great value consists not merely in giving to the skin a brilliant and healthy appearance, but in the genuine and permanent tone, vigor and bloom which nothing but perfect health of the system can impart. This remarkable preparation has proven a boon to thousands afflicted with diseases of the skin. Exceedingly pleasant, cooling and effective in its action, so much so that it can be safely used on the skin of a babe just born. It will also cure the most inveterate diseases, such as scabs, eruptions, eczema, itch, poison oak, erysipelas, dandruff, diseases of the scalp and blood poison. No one who has once used it will ever be without it. It will make the roughest skin smooth, soft, and velvety. It is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, containing neither mercury, lead, or other corrosive poisons. In fact the Ainaxab has been so long and thoroughly tested that it is not necessary to say more.

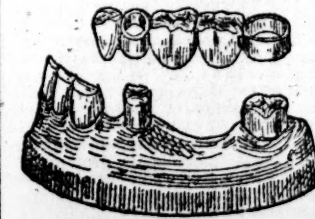
For sale by all Druggists. PRICE, \$1.00

**AINAXAB MANUFACTURING CO.,** San Francisco, Cal.



**Teeth Extracted Free**

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M.



**Bridge Work a Specialty.**

Gold or porcelain crowns, \$5. Sets of Teeth, upper and lower, \$14. Set of Teeth, upper or lower, \$7. Teeth filled with gold, \$1 and up. Teeth filled with gold alloy, 75c and up. Teeth filled with silver, 50c and up. Teeth filled with amalgam, 50c and up. Teeth filled with cement, 50c. Teeth cleaned, 50c and up. Teeth extracted without pain by use of gas, \$1.

**All Work Warranted.**

**DR. C. H. PARKER,**

COR. BROADWAY AND THIRD STS. (Entrance on Third St.)

**\$1,000 REWARD.**

Is offered for any case of Blood Disease or Liver and Kidney trouble, Old Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Eruptions of the Skin, or other Dr. Bell's New Medical Discovery will not help or cure. We hereby challenge the whole medical profession to produce a remedy that has such marvelous healing, strengthening, pain relieving, and blood purifying qualities and powers like Dr. Bell's wonderful New Medical Discovery. It is perfectly pure, safe, and absolutely harmless. Five hundred dollars reward is also offered to any chemist who will find on analysis 10 bottles of this wonderful blood medicine any mercury, potassium or any other poison. For sale only at the old reliable

**BEHLIN DRUG STORE,**

505 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Branch office, 206 1/2 South Beach, Santa Monica.

**STEEL WATER PIPE,**

**STEEL BOILERS** For Sale.

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**CANCERS REMOVED**

Without knife or pain. NO PAIN. URETHRA. IT IS MADE SECURE. Treatise and testimonials sent free. Permanent Cancer Infirmary, 19 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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**PHILLIPS BLOCK** corner Spring and Franklin Sts. Take elevator. Thorough shorthand and Typewriting taught by competent lady teachers. Shortest system. Send for catalogue.

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122 SOUTH BROADWAY. Good teams at reasonable rates. Tel. No. 248. W. F. WHITE, Proprietor.

## DON'T FORGET

That Saturday is the Last Day

OF OUR GREAT

<



THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,  
PUBLISHERS OF THE  
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and  
Weekly Mirror.

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IN THREE PARTS. : : : : TWENTY PAGES.

The postage on this issue of THE TIMES is two cents.

ONTARIO is thinking of incorporating as a city and owning water works.

ANOTHER flood came down Mill Creek yesterday. It may be the doings of Salton Lake or may not, but it's a heroic experience for Redlands.

SARA BERNHARDT disappointed a San Francisco audience last night because the Australian steamer bringing her failed to arrive on schedule time.

COMMODORE W. R. HEARST's steam yacht is to come to the coast around the Horn. If Hearst had to sail her around himself, probably it would cure him of yachting.

THERE is one thing in which American railroads are eminently successful; that is getting into debt and then getting in deeper. The Union Pacific is the latest plunger.

THE immigration convention which was called to meet in San Francisco August 24 last failed to materialize, and a new date has been fixed for the 21st of this month.

GEN. ALGER of Michigan denies the soft charge that he declines to be a candidate for President before the Republican National convention. He is still one of the Barkises.

It is proposed that, if the New England murderer, Almy, really proves to be an escaped prisoner, he shall be hanged first and shall serve the remainder of his term afterward.

TIA JUANA, Lower California, will celebrate the 16th of September, the Mexican independence day, with a fight between a muzzled grizzly bear and a bull with boxing gloves on his horns.

SAN DIEGO is rather hopeful that Balmaceda is heading for that harbor of refuge, and that a meeting between the deposed dictator and Capt. Manzenz may be effected just for the fun of the thing. Balmaceda would probably have a Chile reception.

MR. KIMBALL of National City says he might have had the support of M. H. deYoung for Horticultural Commissioner, if he had agreed to give the wine-making industry an advantage at Chicago over the horticultural interest.

ACCORDING to a decision of Judge Van Fleet of Sacramento yesterday, the State Mineralogist is not entitled to draw any pay. Hence, California will probably have to acquire through another year or two without the services of an official mineralogist.

"As a general proposition," says the Paso Robles Moon, "the newspaper salutory is a fraud. Also, generally, the size of the fraud may be measured by the length of the salutory." And it proceeds in this view with a salutory a column and a quarter long.

THE raisin yield of San Bernardino county this year is estimated in twenty-pound boxes as follows: Riverside, 160,000 boxes; Etiwanda, 100,000 boxes; Cucamonga, 50,000 boxes; Redlands, 50,000 boxes; Ontario, 25,000 boxes; Highlands, 25,000 boxes; total, 400,000 boxes.

THE "Fruit World" is the title of a sixteen-page paper published in Philadelphia and devoted to the interests of fruit and fruit products. It has reached No. 7 of volume 1. The issue just at hand contains an interesting letter from Los Angeles, giving the latest news and gossip in fruit matters.

CHICAGO wholesale fruit men, always in the forefront in the business of handling California fruits, "show up" in this issue of THE TIMES (8th page) to the extent of several columns of attractive advertisements by the East Fruit Company, Bennett Bros., the Porter Brothers Company, Raggio & Morrison, William Osttag and E. R. Nichols & Co.

ONE of the best features of the Midsummer Harvest Number, we claim, is its timeliness. It is issued just in time to get fairly circulated throughout the country before the coming of winter, when eastern people begin to turn their faces toward the alluring land of which they have read and heard so much. Mail the Midsummer Number by the score and the hundred.

THE twenty-page Midsummer Harvest Number of THE TIMES is sold at 5 cents per single copy, and in lots (postage paid) as follows: five copies, 25 cents; ten copies, 50 cents; twenty copies, \$1. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, railway companies, land agents and other large purchasers can have their orders filled for from 1000 to 100,000 copies on twenty-four hours' notice.

WYOMING has 3246 farms, of which 1017 are irrigated. The average size of irrigated farms, or portions of farms, is 119 acres. The average cost of water-right is \$32.62 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the price of the land, is \$9.48 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is reported as \$31.40 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$18.30 per acre. The average annual cost of water is \$4.44 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of \$7.81 per acre.

Several Conundrums Answered.  
AYALON (Catalina), Aug. 29, 1891.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Please be kind enough to answer through your columns the following questions:

(1) What will be the net profit on ten acres of Washington Navel oranges, trees eight years old and located in Riverside, per annum? (2) What would such an orchard cost? (3) Is Riverside or Redlands the best place to locate for the purpose of orange-growing? (4) Where is the best locality for sugar-beet growing and what can good land be had for and (5) how many crops of beets can be raised a year? (6) Which will be the more profitable an orange or beet ranch? Your early answer will be greatly appreciated.

If our correspondent had weighed his questions carefully he would have known that he was asking something very difficult to answer. "How many chickens will a hen hatch out of a batch of eggs at the end of twenty-one days?" would be almost a parallel question to that relative to the profits of an 8-year-old Navel orange orchard at Riverside. The profits of such an orchard depend very much on the character of the soil in which they grow, and the care that the trees receive. And even when all the conditions are favorable, the returns vary greatly in different years. The only trustworthy answer to such a question is to quote what certain people have actually made as net profits from such an orchard.

In a pamphlet published some time ago, L. C. Waite of Riverside estimated that an 8-year-old Navel orange orchard would yield \$10 per tree, gross. With 100 trees to the acre this would give \$1000 gross proceeds; cost of cultivation, \$25; net proceeds, \$975. J. E. Catter of Riverside gives his net returns from a grove of seedling and Navel trees when 8 and 9 years old at \$800 an acre, net. If Navel trees are well cared for they will bear from one to three boxes of fruit to the tree at 8 years old. At \$2.50 per box, this will make the gross proceeds from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per tree, netting, we will say, from \$200 to \$700 an acre.

(2) Such an orchard, in ready bearing would cost from \$1000 to \$2500 an acre. If a man buys the raw land at say \$250 to \$300 an acre and plants and rears the trees himself, he may make the actual cash outlay something less, but he will probably put in a good deal of hard work, and anxious waiting to fill the measure.

(3) Either Riverside or Redlands is accounted a first-class place for orange growing. The Ontario belt, the San Jose Valley, about Pomona, and all along the foothills from Altadena to Azusa and Glendora are regarded as choice orange-growing localities. Invidious comparisons as between these several places are not in order. Let every man judge for himself.

(4) Chino is regarded as the most popular place in Southern California for beet growing just now, because the soil is found to be well suited to it. There is a large factory at hand and many people are engaged in the business there. Good beet-growing land can be bought at from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

(5) One crop is grown a year.  
(6) The profits of beet growing are estimated at from \$40 to \$60 an acre. The returns begin the first year and are reasonably certain in successive years. Make your own calculations and comparisons as to whether beet-growing or orange-growing is the more profitable.

Can Railroad Trains be Protected?

The question whether a railroad train passing through a thinly populated country can be protected from highwaymen ought to command a little more consideration from the Wells and Fargo people, Uncle Sam and the railroad directors, who are generally the sufferers. Up to date there has been no easier subject for the modern Jack-and-a-half than a railroad train.

In about four cases out of five, train robbers might be frustrated by the simple device of stationing on the engine tender a wide-awake guard with a sawed-off shotgun loaded with slugs. These robbers generally climb into the engine cab, and leveling revolvers at the engineer and fireman, compel them to stop the train at a convenient place for robbery.

A guard with a sawed-off shotgun would be all that sort of thing, or, at any rate, give the robbers a lively taste for the other vital point on a train is the express car. Is there not some way of fitting up a car so that a messenger could train a gun on his besiegers while they are parleying with him and threatening to use a dynamite cartridge?

Either some way must be devised to put a salutory check on train robbery or the success which usually attends these ventures will popularize them until there will be no safety for travelers or treasure on western railroads.

The Experience of Three Harvard Graduates.

Three Harvard graduates found themselves at the end of their college career, turned out upon a cold word under the necessity of earning their own living and about as innocent as to the ways and means thereof as so many ten-year-old boys. Somehow they had drifted out to the Pacific Coast and here they looked about for an opening. They saw better prospects for acquiring an independence in fruit growing than in any other avenue readily open to them, and so, like three sensible not over-educated men, they hired themselves out to a fruit farmer at \$20 a month and board each until they had learned the business. It was probably uphill work at first, setting aside all of their book-culture as so much useless mental rubbish and coming down to hard practical knacks; but they

stuck to it. They learned to grow fruits, and received moderate pay for learning. Then they got hold of some cheap land and planted on their own account, and worked for others to earn enough to support themselves and keep their places going. The result is that they are now well-to-do fruit farmers, and started along the way toward a fair supply of worldly goods. The story is told by one of the number in a very readable article which was published in a San Francisco paper a few days ago. The experience of the three Harvard men is the counterpart of what many other city-raised and college-bred people have accomplished. Many of them have learned the business at their own expense and have therefore paid more to acquire it, but a majority have made a success of country life in one way or another. In no other land in the world is there such a popular and well-sustained movement from city to country life as in California. The general attractions and the promised rewards of fruit-growing are great, and they are constantly luring people away from city life. It is a healthful sign and means general prosperity when the productive industries become thus attractive.

Gone after Gordon's Body.

J. J. Coyle and C. P. Johnson, the Pomona men who left about two weeks ago for an expedition into Egypt, as noted by THE TIMES, arrived in New York on the 27th ult. and sailed for Liverpool by the Cunard steamer Servia on the 29th. From Liverpool they will go direct to Alexandria. The real object of the expedition, which was withheld at first by request, has since leaked out and found its way into the New York papers, from whence the facts were telegraphed to this Coast two or three days ago, besides which THE TIMES received a dispatch direct from the expedition authorizing us to divulge its ultimate object. So we are under no further restrictions of secrecy. The adventurers go for the purpose of recovering the English General Gordon's body, whose grave, like that of one of the patriarchs of old, "no man knoweth." Mr. Coyle, who was formerly an officer in the British army, stationed in Egypt, believes that he has been within fifteen miles of the spot where Gordon's body is buried, and that he can surely find the place without difficulty. The expedition will be a matter of world-wide note, so great is the interest attaching to Gordon and his tragic fate. THE TIMES has made arrangements to keep its readers thoroughly informed of the progress of the expedition. It will be many months, of course, before the travelers reach the neighborhood of distant Khartoum.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Louis Morrison's closing performance will be given today. For the last time at the matinee and this evening the only performance of *The Strangers of Paris*, said to be a very exciting melodrama.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Water Question Again.  
To the Editor of THE TIMES: The following statements from the United States Census Bureau Bulletin, are taken from a Boston paper:

Of fifty American cities, thirty-five own the local water works; one, in Washington, is owned by the Federal Government. In the remaining fourteen cities the water service is in the hands of private parties, and is made the vehicle of private gain. The average annual charge for water per dwelling in the cities where the works are owned by private parties, is \$17.70. The average charge in cities owning their own plants, is \$11.53. At Washington, where the Government owns the water works, the annual charge is only \$6.00. So that it would appear by the Government reports that there is a saving of about \$6 to each dwelling-house by municipal ownership. We find in the census reports that in New York, which owns its own water works, the water rates are 46 per cent lower than in cities where the works are privately owned. In Portland, Me., (private ownership) the rates are \$23; in Duluth, Minn. (private), \$20; in New Orleans (private), \$25, and so on.

The figures, given with the sanction of the Federal Government, comparing the cost of the two systems, show how great is the private gain. It would be quite satisfactory to the citizens of Los Angeles to be able to save the difference shown. And what would be quite as much to the point, secure an adequate service.

Lately the Citizens' Water Company has twice raised the charges for my water supply, on the statement that the Council had granted authority for amended and increased rates. I suppose, if the Council has done so, it has been on the supposition that the service would be adequate.

While there has been a very material improvement in the quantity and quality of the water since the improved arrangement, there has not been a day in which, at some time of the day, it has been impossible to obtain water from the pipes at my house sufficient to wash one's hands.

I wish heartily to congratulate the committee on the subject, appointed by the City Council, for the truthful and courageous stand taken in their report. Let them and the whole Council stand by that report and the citizens will stand by them.

We can afford to pay the cost of a good service. No profits to private parties for bad service. CITIZENS.

CURRENT HUMOR.

"So you are 5 years old, Nellie! Well, when will you be 6." "On my next birthday."—New York Sun.

The young man who goes west and gets broke had better stay there. The East has no fatted calf to kill for prodigals.

"Well! if that isn't the meanest trick I ever heard of! What? They have sent an ossified man as a missionary to the Cannibal Islands."—[Indianapolis Journal.]

Bald-headed men will return from sea-side resorts when the theaters open with comic opera people who will appear on the stage in bathing dresses.—"Pikay."

"Build a hell for these New Yorkers," shrieks Mr. Talmage. What's the use? The chances are that they would call on the balance of the country to subscribe to a fuel fund!—[Washington Post.]

She. It is useless to urge me to marry you. When I say no I mean no. He. Alas! She. Invariably. He. And can nothing ever change your determination when you once make up your mind? She. Absolutely nothing. He. Well, I wouldn't care to marry a woman like that anyhow.—[New York Weekly.]

Country Boarder. How is it, Mrs. Hayseed, that with all the cucumbers on your farm you never have them on the table? Mrs. Hayseed. The horse is lame. The horse lams what on earth has that to do with it? Well, you see we live 'way off in the country, and it's most ten miles to a doctor.—[Street & Smith's Good News.]

## LAY SERMONS.

What is the foundation of Christian hope, and faith in final deliverance from sin, and eternal salvation? Can we find any surety for our faith, any warrant for our hopes save in Jesus Christ and Him crucified? Is there anything in God's great universe to sustain and assure us but that "Christ in all the hope of glory?" That is what makes us triumphant, and strong, and courageous. That it is which exalts us above trial, and discouragement, and fear. And why is it that the world cannot see that this is enough? Why is it forever reaching out for some other path to heaven, some other way by which to enter the eternal gates? Why is it seeking to resurrect old creeds and worn-out religious systems that were flung overboard centuries ago, and to get to heaven by some means than "through Christ and Him crucified?" What is the matter with Christ that we are not willing to be saved through Him? Was there ever a character so grand, so godlike as His? Was there ever a life so selfless, with purity and grandness and self-sacrifice as was the life of Jesus of Nazareth? Did we ever see shadowed forth elsewhere such a spirit of self-sacrifice, such a willingness to suffer, such readiness to heal and to bless? What fault can we find with Him, what flaw in His character; what imperfection in His nature? Do not holiness and sincerity and loving kindness and forgiving mercy envelop Him like the atmosphere? Is he not godlike in all things, and is there any reason why we may not safely trust Him? Has He ever proved false—ever failed in the fulfillment of a single promise, ever shown Himself unable to save the uttermost? If not, why then do we betray Him, and go searching after other gods, and seeking for some other way to be saved? Where swing the gates to eternal life, save those which were opened on Calvary? Can Buddha, or Brahma, or Zoroaster open up paths that are pleasanter to tread than the ways of "pleasantness and peace," which the gospel points out to us? What is lacking in that "peace on earth, good will to men," of which the angels sang amid the hills of Judea? Is not that gospel which brings "life and immortality to light," sufficient for our every need? Is not He who as a father pitieth His children, "tender enough to be our comfort?" Is not He who "of old laid the foundation of the earth," and stretched out the infinite of starry space above them, mighty enough to save?

The great beauty of Christianity is its simplicity. Love and trust are what it teaches, and surely we can understand them. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Is there any mystery in that, anything that we cannot comprehend? You say to your little child, "Love and trust your mother, and obey her commands," and you expect the child to understand, and then will you refuse to understand what Christ means when He says the same thing to you? Is there any mystery about the way of salvation that we do not make ourselves? Is there anything in the world so much doubt and stumbling, for so many minds, and so much speculation and theorizing in regard to the truth? Is not the unwillingness to accept Christ the only trouble with the world? Are we not like the man who is led into the brightness and shuts his eyes upon it all and then declares that there are no paths for him to tread, and that there is only darkness and gloom and mystery everywhere, and that he is afraid to go forward, afraid to go back lest he stumble? Is not the life of Christ just as much a matter of history as the life of Pharaoh, or Caesar, or Napoleon? If you doubt him ask yourself why you doubt and seek for yourself an honest answer. To say that you doubt because you cannot understand what he could accomplish, is no answer. Can you understand how your will acting upon your material body can make it its servant? Yet you do not for a moment doubt it. Do not understand what he could do, what is that mightily unseen force that we call electricity?

You do not need to understand how Christ wrought His miracles, you only need to accept the fact that He was the author of those forces which we call "laws of nature." That He stood behind them with His finger upon their main springs, and they obeyed His will. Can you find any evidence to support your doubt that this is not so?

Doubt is a pretty feeble thing when we come to fight them honestly, but they take courage when we are inclined to let them have their way. There is nothing like the determination for finding a reason for every doubt, to need in the world. Doubt is as to the fundamental teachings of Christianity find what they are based upon, and seek to discover if you have evidence enough to sustain them, and if you have not, ask yourself then: Why is it that I am not a Christian?

FERNS.

I was reminded of the marvelous wealth of our woods and cañons a few days since by looking through a fine collection of ferns which have been gathered and classified by Rev. W. P. Wright, a retired teacher from Canadian colleges. These delightful albums are an epitome of the fern wealth of Mexico and the United States, the West Indies and New Zealand and in this wealth California is a rich partaker. There is no richer field anywhere under the sun inviting the researches of the botanist than the Golden State. Of ferns there are about 1500 species, and the ferns of California, except two, are true ferns, their spore cases are in clusters, foot-stalked, with a vertical elastic ring, bursting transversely. "The rich, powdery, cottony and scaly best ferns in the world," says the California Botanist. Singularly draped ferns are found in the West Indies, and what a garden of beauty and delight do they present! "The fern department of the vegetable kingdom is creative skill more marvelously set forth. Such delicate tracery! Such intricate patterns! Such flim-flam beauty! and all so perfect, bearing in all its parts the evidence of design." These volumes give an epitome of this branch of the vegetable kingdom. Very beautiful indeed are the ferns of New Zealand, the West Indies, of Canada and our Eastern States. But the ferns of Arizona and Mexico are richest in ornamentation, showing silver and gold powder, cotton and scales.

Of the Mexican varieties Rev. Mr. Wright says: "The Mexican gold fern (both gold powder and gold scales) I think the prettiest fern in the world." And won-

derful indeed it is, perfect in all its details. The gold and silver-backed ferns of Southern California are very beautiful, and may be found growing in many of our cañons. They love the cool quiet places beside running streams and they delight to pour their gold and silver out upon the banks above them. Nature made them for her ornamentation, and their filmy, lace-like feathers outlive the richest of human skill. There is as much skill shadowed forth in these perfect ferns as there is in the creation of a planet. They have but one voice and that says: "God made us all."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins is Senator Gorham's stepmother.

Sir Edwin Arnold is under contract to lecture fifty times in this country, beginning November 1 in New York.

Gen. Francis, of Missouri, has within the last ten years made a fortune of \$1,000,000 by judicious and lucky investments in wheat.

Although he is now in his 81st year, Senator Morrill of Vermont is an ardent sportsman, and is often seen, gun in hand, engaged in the healthful pursuit of field sports.

James Russell Lowell always parted his hair in the middle and adopted the custom long before it became an Anglo-American affectation, and he was never accused of being a brainless dude, either.

Gen. Butler's wife, of whom he writes so tenderly in his memoirs, was an exquisite elocutionist, surpassed, in the opinion of many, by Fanny Kemble alone. She knew several of the Shakespeare plays by heart and believed that they were the work of Bacon.

It looks as if our American Lady Gordon-Cumming would not be socially ostracized after all. The Scotch societies are doing everything to reinstate Sir William Gordon-Cumming into favor. The Highland Association of Illinois has unanimously elected him their chief in place of the late Sir John Macdonald.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Zolo writes a novel every nine months. Miss Bradton has published fifty since 1862.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's army, is known as "Uncle George."

The Prince of Wales speaks English with a decidedly German accent, and his eldest son has inherited this peculiarity.

The old Duke of Nassau, who at 75 is hale and active, has a fortune of \$25,000,000 and is consequently set down as the richest prince in Europe.

Kaiser William has sent Queen Victoria a fine picture of the Hohenzollern, representing himself standing on the bridge arrayed in full naval uniform. It was taken after he had sobered up.

The late British postmaster general, Mr. Bates, was usually to be found in his billiard room in the evening, resting from the labors of the day. On such occasions he always wore a postman's suit of dark serge edged with red.

THE SPANISH QUEEN is a tall and stately woman of reserved and haughty manners. She has the light hair and gray eyes of the Austrians, and is less looking without being beautiful. Her kindness of heart has made her the idol of the people of Spain.

LITTLE ITEMS.

American horses are being shipped to Aberdeen, Scotland, for coach and driving purposes.

The latest fad is to have yourself and your family photographed on your cups, but not in your cups.

Bees attended a funeral party in Kennett Square, Pa., the other day and upset all the proprieties of the occasion.

A fruit merchant in New York sold this season to one restaurant 18,000 pineapples for making pineapple syrup for soda water.

The jelly fish hasn't any teeth, but uses himself just as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it. The star fish, on the contrary, turns himself inside out and wraps his arms about his prey, and stays that way until he has had enough. The prongs of the star fish look like teeth, but in reality they are but being nothing but ornaments to his person.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Four-leaved clover is the lucky garter-clasp. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the well-known author of books describing her travels in "Unbeaten Tracks," has received the honor of being the first woman to deliver an address in the British House of Commons.

Secretary Baynes intends to pass the fall and possibly the winter in Sweden. It is not improbable that she will make her permanent home in King Oscar's kingdom.

Miss Rachel Gurney, the protégée of the Duchess of Bedford, who is married to the young Earl of Dudley, is besides being very handsome, extremely accomplished, and one of the best amateur singers in England.

The Empress Eugenie always wore a little pin, representing a four-leafed clover, of enamel, surrounded by diamonds. She had received it from the Emperor before her marriage, and until His Majesty's death she never neglected to wear this mascot.

The head mistress of the high school for girls in Birmingham, England, suggests that parents who are anxious as to the career and future of their daughters should train them to be teachers of cookery.

Whenever Queen Victoria goes on her travels her mattresses accompany her. Instead of being stuffed with hair, in accordance with American ideas of comfort, the royal mattresses are filled with the softest wool and must all be of uniform weight and thickness.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Ex-Congressman Roswell P. Horr, the Michigan humorist, will stump Iowa this fall in behalf of the Republican party.

Stanford is going to stand for President, but he will never run for President unless he puts himself in nomination.—[New York Press.]

The London Times thinks it necessary to take an active part in the Ohio campaign, feeling a little anxious about the free-trade candidate, Gov. Campbell.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed is said to have made a prediction that the next session of the National House of Representatives will be a lively one. Unquestionably, Mr. Reed will be there.—[Philadelphia Press.]

Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, is kept from his office in the state house by the advice of his physicians that he must "take a rest." This leads an exchange to remark that he will have an opportunity after January 1 next to take a long rest.

Mrs. Helen M. Knicker is said to be announced soon to the stump in Ohio against Maj. McKinley. She hails from the banks of the Wabash, a region made famous by the tune of the violinist whose theme was "Adieu, and comes nearer being an ideal female demagogue than anything else on earth. She says herself that she is no spry chicken.

"With Customary Enterprise," (San Diego, Sept. 3.)

"The Los Angeles Times," with its customary enterprise, will in a few days issue a grand special edition which will bear the title of the "Midsummer Harvest Number." It will be devoted to showing the development of the agricultural and horticultural resources of the six southern counties, and will present an invaluable and instructive index to the progress of this section of the State. [The Midsummer Number is before you.]

## TWO RECORDS BROKEN.

Allerton Trots a Mile in 2:10 at the Independence Track.

Direct Faces in 2:06, Outdoing All Trotters and Pacers.

Results of a Day's Sport on Chicago's Two Racetracks.

Close of the Grand Circuit Meeting at Philadelphia—Latonia Events—Racing at California Fairs.

By Telegraph to THE TIMES.

INDEPENDENCE (Iowa), Sept. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Two of the world's records were broken today. Allerton trotted a mile in 2:10 flat, crowning himself king of stallions and enhancing his value \$50,000.

Direct covered a mile in 2:06, breaking the world's records for both trotters and pacers.

Allerton made the first quarter in 32 1/4; the half in 1:06 1/2; the three-quarters in 1:43, and the mile in 2:10. Direct made his first quarter in 32; the half in 1:04, the three-quarters in 1:35 1/2, and the mile in 2:06.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Commenting on the Independence record-breaking, the Inter Ocean says that West Mount holds the pacing record. On July 10, 1884, with a running mate, he paced a mile against time on the old West Side Chicago track in 2:01 3/4.

Garfield and Hawthorne Events.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—At Garfield Park the track was fast:

Seven furlongs: Zeke Hardy won, Koko second, Aunt Cal third; time 1:30 1/4.

Six furlongs: Big Three won, Gov. Ross second, Mand third; time 1:16 1/4. Mile: Mary McGowan won, Leth second, Aristocrat third; time 1:45.

Mile and a sixteenth: Prince won, Verge d'Or second, Ed Bell third; time 1:50.

Five furlongs: Tom Roach won, Cruikshank second, Nadella third; time 1:04.

Mile: Uppan won, Bob L second, Louise M third; time 1:44 1/4.

Following are the racing results at Hawthorne:

Six furlongs: Warren Leland won, Royal Flush second, Pearl Jennings third; time 1:18.

Six furlongs: Barney won, Harry Kuhl second, Kismet third; time 1:17 1/4.

Five furlongs: Buckhouse won, Arthur Davis second, Little Rock third; time 1:05 1/4.

Seven furlongs: Fan King won, Little Scissors second, Col. Wheatley third; time 1:32.

Mile and an eighth: Insolence won, Carus second, Rimini third; time 1:58 1/4.</



## PRIME CRESSON CUTS.

The Crisp and Dainty Skirts of the Cresson Girl.

And the Flirtings and Woollings That She Carries On.

The Old, Old Nickel-in-the-slot Racket Again.

Resulting Bankruptcy—A Little Description and a Good Deal of Personal Gossip.

CRESSON (Pa.), Sept. 1.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WHEN THE USUAL EXTRA locomotive was hitched to the railway train, and the two big machines puffed and snorted their way into the Alleghenies, an unassuming traveler asked what all the fuss was about.

"Seven heavy millionaires got on at Pittsburgh," was the reply, "and it overloads the train."

He told the truth as to seven of the passengers being Pittsburgh millionaires, the aggregate of their possessions being \$66,000,000, by conservative estimate, and the smallest possessor owning about \$8,000,000. This one was a minor millionaire in two senses, for she was an heiress aged 18. The seven were not all in a party, for it was by chance that they rode on the same train, and they were traveling up to Cresson, the wealthiest village of its size in America for four months in the year. I drove over from Cresson four miles to Loretto, yesterday, and there saw a man who had journeyed up into the mountains in a very different style. His name was Demetrius Gallatin, and he used to be a genuine count until he renounced his title to become a Roman Catholic priest. Throughout all this region his pioneer and life work of founding a church, a school, a monastery at Loretto is familiarly admired. He began his century ago, and has been dead half as long as that. Was it a slip of the pen to write that I saw him yesterday? No, he was in a glass-topped coach, a very different style from the one I saw yesterday. He was usually good down there to see the remnant of his body. The true tales of his toilsome climb to this forest height of half a mile above the sea level, and his hard mode of living first among the mountains, and then in the city, have been drawn up the grades by two locomotives.

A curious illustration of the hurry of these later times in America was afforded to me only a few minutes ago. "The light was just right on the Bend this afternoon," remarked an enthusiastic woman from Philadelphia, referring to the famous Horse Shoe, which she had rounded just before reaching Cresson from the east. "Confound 'em!" exclaimed her utilitarian and impatient husband. "What a nuisance and loss of time it is to double on yourself like that when you're traveling."

"But think of the scenery, and you're in no hurry."

"And think of railroading in a half circle. Besides, I'm always in a hurry."

It would be a pity, however, if that celebrated locomotive could be straightened out of the railway riddle over the Alleghenies; and it would be a good thing if the male American could rid himself of all sense of haste when he is off for recreation. That same man will play euchre by the hour, and sit on a veranda, and really be as lazy as any of them, but anything like hindrance or delay vexes him.

Cresson is a suddenly beautiful revelation to the traveler who passes by on the railway that skirts the Alleghenies, gazing at the rugged scenery for miles, when there comes into view, like a picture flashed by a magic lantern, a wooded slope of green turf, with half a hundred roofs peeping through the foliage. Some of the cottages are long and low, like the big hotel, but the rest are on cottages owned and inhabited by rich and modish Pennsylvanians. In the foreground is a spring, whose purity is traditionally curative. A fountain is throwing the same sort of a wild rose into the air. Very numerous children are playing on the grass. Lawn tennis is in operation picturesquely. And yonder is a specimen Cresson girl.

Ah, but sweet womanhood is kind indeed these days in the Alleghenies. She is as fresh and sweet as a wild rose all in pink; as feathery and cool as a thistle blossom in lavender; as white and sleek as a vet pond-lily in tailor-made pique, or as dainty as a daffodil in yellow. She is a corn flower, all crisp ruffles of real blue, genuine blue; she is a crisp carnation in red; she is a blessing of feathery green like a bundle of the ferns that are so plenty hereabouts. She doesn't get red, shiny and gassy. Her cheeks are cool and pink, as seen through the crisp cloud of white, like the daintily flushed heart of a pale tea rose. Other bangs in other September resorts, especially at the seashore, may get stringy, wet and ugly in the humidity of the air. The Cresson girl puts her vision of a hat on a vision of a head and through the big spaces in the hat curls hair that is crisp and nice. At a baseball match yesterday, while rows looked like daisy chains, with here and there a spray of golden red or a lot of green. It was the girls. In the lighted grounds of an evening men wear dreamily bearing bundles of flowers on their arms. Each bundle is a girl. The windows of the cottages are banked with bloom. It's the girls. The carriages are turned into baskets crowded with lace, ribbons and furbelows. It's the girls. They trail crisp muslin and dainty silk skirts over the plank walks, and the skirts are as crisp and as dainty as the finish as they were at the start. How do the girls do it? Only the Cresson girl can. She buys some heliotrope from a juvenile peddler of wild flowers, thrusts it through her trim belt, and makes sweetness all along the veranda she treads. Her collar does not melt, no matter how hot the day. Her shirt-front is immaculate, while the men can't even manage chevot. Her white gloves are only less white than her dear little nose, no matter where the thermometer is kicking itself up to. To be sure, she carries a parasol. If she goes beyond the wooded park, but, dear me, that is only to get the effect of being followed about by a special halo. The parasol is all transparent, and of no good in the world except for the halo. Her dear little toes are shod in white or in drily colors, and she trips over the damp places with never a spot. How does she do it? Oh, she's a Cresson girl. Nobody knows how, but she does it.

Alpine climbers would smile at the Cresson method of mountain pedestrianism, but they would have to acknowledge, at least, that it embodies luxury and picturesqueness. The heights are here, with acres upon acres of forest, in which primeval characteristics have been permitted to remain. Scattered here and there are springs of iron, alum,

magnesia and other chemicals. And, Oh, glory to ease! the paths are as comfortable as wide, solid plank walks can make them. Think of that, ye tender foots! A tramp through the forest wilderness, with untrammelled nature overhead and around, but with miles of as good as a city sidewalk to step on with your corned and blunished feet!

However, if money smooths the ways of the wilderness for the Cressonites, it polishes their manners, too, and that without rendering them toloftly. I speak of the average. Once in a while one sees a woman who is manifestly pained by dress that every body will not comprehend her high social quality. But she is happily exceptional to the general politeness and good breeding. I have mentioned a thirteen-year-old heiress to \$3,000,000. She doesn't prance in any way a knowledge of her wealth, but she is a romper, and as thorough a little Democrat as any child on earth. As for the men millionaires—the old chaps who have made their great fortunes by their own successful trading with Pennsylvania's natural resources—they are good-humored, unpretentious, lovable, brainy coterie. Eight of them were getting photographed yesterday, in an open field with trees for a background, and they were as frisky as while the open space was posing them in a group. No starter on a racetrack ever found it harder to get a field of restive horses into line than did the photographer to arrange a tableau with these men of millions. They joked and skylarked like collegians, and had a right merry time of it.

Don't we do anything active at Cresson? Yes, we did the other afternoon—by proxy—when a team of young Cressonites played baseball with a team from Altoona. Our champions lacked two of a full set, and so the Altoona fellows lent us a couple of their best players, filling the gap in their own team by poor substitutes; notwithstanding which they wiped the dewy greens from our champions' brows by seven to three. But in a german our team would outscore that Altoona party a thousand to one, and all the girls would bet on it.

We can get ruder and more promiscuous racket experience if it comes to us, by way of exploit, to a farmers' fair two hours off by rail. Of course, we made the excursion on a clear day which developed into a cloudy one. The rain sozzled daintily and the grounds were soggy. The homespun crowd which we had expected to see wasn't there, but the slot machines were in place. We slotted until all our coin was gone. Then we changed bills into nickels, and slotted more. It was expensive because so many machines were out of order. When your nickel is once gone you can't recover it, I suppose somebody else gets it, and this we considered hard. I had never seen a photographic-automatic-put-things-in-your-ears machine before. We dropped in several nickels, wound it up several times, and finally got it started. I had been holding the things in my ears all the time while Mollie and Mrs. Marigold dropped in 8-cent pieces. All of a sudden I heard the beginning of a play. "I know the others were wondering how much it would cost before I heard anything, so I informed them that it had started. They both jumped when I spoke, and somebody came running to the window nearby, and a man in the path looked up toward me. I thought my friends didn't hear, the band was going it so hard, and I holered louder yet that they needn't drop any more nickels—that the thing was working. The other six frightened signs at me, but they didn't speak loud enough, and I told them so. Then they fell upon me, and dragged the things out of my ears, apparently killing the entire band right on the spot. A dejected man reigned, and I began to suspect Mrs. Marigold said I ought to be ashamed of having shrieked in public. Then she put the things in her own ears and yelled that it was elegant. It was something awful to see that delicate little woman gestulating with her head, and keeping time with her feet, and smiling with her face, and yelling with the top of her voice. Mollie did the same thing. You can't seem to help it.

Then we started a try-the-strength-of-your-rip machine. The first one was out of order, all but the slot part, and we lost several nickels. The next one was all right. I gripped beautifully. The others, with both hands, could only grip, or so, but I pulled right to 137 with one hand. Was that because I am a wielder of a pen?

Mollie said she would treat to tin-tin-tin. The photographer had his door propped shut because of the draught, and he seemed to think it a cruel joke when we said we wanted tin-tin-tin only out of order, all but the slot part, and we lost several nickels. The next one was all right. I gripped beautifully. The others, with both hands, could only grip, or so, but I pulled right to 137 with one hand. Was that because I am a wielder of a pen?

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Has Cresson itself no wicked dissipation? Well, it is without an open bar, even in the big hotel. That may be a deprivation to some men, but the mothers, wives and sisters deem it a happy lack. Of course, it isn't a prohibition summer colony, because, if you don't see what you want to drink, you ask for it—and get it. So you can be bibulous if you desire, and are not demonstrative about it. Besides, Cresson is a desperate place for gambling. Why, it is a daily sight to see quartettes of men, who have grown old and rich in the speculative parts of the country, and who can carry over their awful love of taking the chances, playing old sledge at 5 cents a corner. The women, too, are inoculated with the same shocking spirit. I have seen a table surrounded by matrons and maidens—creatures of a different kind, and of a different conduct—rapidly playing six-hand euchre for a half-pound box of caramels. And even a clergymen was drawn into the vortex. He had preached to us only the Sunday before, and had looked just too lovely for anything in his Episcopal robe. Nevertheless, he sat in with a Philadelphia banker, a Pittsburgh iron man and a New York lawyer for a game of whist. It is true, that there was no stake in this instance, but the glitter of ambition was in the reverend gentleman's eyes. At one stage of the game

the banker exclaimed: "If this was poker, I'd back my hand against anything I'd choose the table."

"Not if this was a straight flush to beat four of a kind," retorted the iron man banteringly.

"Let's see—what is a straight flush?" the New York lawyer asked.

"A straight flush consists of all red cards," responded the clergymen confidently.

"Well," said the banker to the preacher, "if you don't know your Bible better than you do your Hoyle, I entertain doubts of your orthodoxy." Of course we have funds, and woollings at Cresson, but all within the pale of propriety, and there is never any exhibition of loudness or cheapness, such as you see at promiscuous resorts. Still, there are sentimental affairs here, and some of the visitors are very much experienced, no doubt, in such matters. It may be that the world is soon to receive a new "Confessions" from a society man. At any rate a memorandum was picked up on the lawn containing the following entries on the first page: "Suppose I try to put my sentimental engagements in chronological order. No. 1 was the boarding-house landlady's youngest daughter. This was in 1881. Bessie was her name, and she was 16. I was here, and it was she who sent the ring back. No. 2 was that little Miss G., who came from San Francisco to study music here in New York. She got fat, and I got very tired of her. No. 3 I might call the landlady, I suppose, though the affection was all on her side. Fact is I had to leave her house in order to escape her plan to marry me. No. 4 was the last telegraph operator on the corner. A magnificent creature. This was 1884. We were very happy. I was always a member of the telegraph operator. I could work a very romantic chapter out of this engagement. No. 5 was the governess at Saratoga. Beautiful voice and extremely nice girl. Only weighed a hundred pounds, however, or no more than two-thirds what a wife should be. No. 6 was the blonde chorus girl, Jessie, and No. 7 was the brunette chorus girl, Maude. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 were chorus girls of various complexions and names. No. 12 was a Narragansett affair. Very exciting. The rival suitors always appeared murderous, and I was in constant terror. Glorious woman, but I felt bound to give her up. No. 13 was Marian. She married in 1889 and left me disconsolate. No. 14 was Marian's chum, who also jilted me. No. 15 was Marian's maid, with whom I eloped, and who is now my wife. Can't I make a book of them? Good title: 'Casual Courtships.' Fifty thousand copies at 50 cents. \$25,000. Debts, \$11,000. Guess I'll have to do it."

EMMA V. SHERIDAN.

Copyright, 1891.

DETECTIVE HARRIS.

His Version of the Train-Robbery—He May Not Recover.

LATHROP, Sept. 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The train bearing Detective Len Harris passed through here, Harris is shot in the side of the neck and is suffering much pain. His right arm is badly affected, but the wound is thought not fatal. He says:

"When the train was being held up the robbers were at the express car. I jumped from the train, and crossing over to a fence, making a circle from where the robbers were standing, I opened fire on them five or six times. While the shooting was going on the robbers located me by the flash of my pistol. Before leaving the train I begged the officers or anybody to come with me. None would volunteer, and I went alone. I could locate the robbers, but only having a pistol I was at a disadvantage. If I had had a shotgun I could have dropped a robber sure. While I was shooting, a robber sighted me, finally locating me from the flash of the pistol, and dropped me. I could do no more. The robbers then decamped. I think there were only two of them."

Drs. Woolsey and Mayriscch and his daughter met him west of here. Every attention is being rendered the wounded man.

TULARE, Sept. 4.—Detective Harris's condition was improved this morning. He was taken to Alameda on a special train this morning in charge of Dr. Maupin. Nothing has been heard from the pursuing parties. The robbers had only three horses one of which was pushed inside the express car through a hole made by the first bomb, but fortunately it did not explode. The pursuers are said to be close on the track of the robbers.

Pursuing the Robbers.

MODESTO, Sept. 4.—Sheriff Cunningham of San Joaquin and posse got on a trail of two horsemen this morning near the scene of last night's attempted robbery and are following. The trail leads in a southwest direction to Crow's Landing, Stanislaus county. A large party are in pursuit.

Constable Parker of Turlock arrested a man found on the blind baggage and is holding him. The man claims to be a tramp stealing a ride, and denied all knowledge of the robbery.

Reward Offered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Wells, Fargo & Co. joins the Southern Pacific Company in offering a reward of \$8000 for the arrest and conviction of each of the men concerned in the attack on the train last night.

Lively for the Editor.

(Athens Constitution.)

Things are getting lively in this region. We have been turned out of the church because we couldn't pay for the organ, blackballed in the Farmers' Alliance because we didn't know how to manage a mule, arrested on suspicion of having collected \$9,000 out of the top of a freight train because we didn't have our pass with us, and sued for breach of promise by seven aged widows. We are growing up with the town, and the town means business.

Tariff Pictures.

[New York Press.]

Blacksmiths are required in certain stages of the process of making tin plate. The blacksmiths employed on Welsh tin plate are paid \$1.32 per day, those on Pennsylvania tin plate \$2.75 per day.

What He Would Be.

[Harper's Young People.]

Visitor: Tommy, what are you going to be when you grow up?

Tommy (aged 10): A soldier.

Visitor: But you will be in danger of getting killed.

Tommy: Who'll kill me?

Visitor: Why, the enemy.

Tommy: Then I'll be the enemy.

Left on Soup.

[Clook Review.]

Dashaway. I hear that you upset some soup on Miss Palisade's dress at the dinner last night. Stuffer. Yes, and I was fearfully put out about it. You know it isn't polite to ask for soup twice.

## IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

[News intended for this department should be furnished promptly, and sent addressed "The Times-Society News," accompanied by the name of the sender as a guarantee. Write briefly and give the facts without needless verbiage.]

THREE AFTERNOONS.

The paper on "Our excessive femininity," presented by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson at a recent meeting of the Friday Morning Club, excited considerable comment, given, as it was, in the exceedingly original and very decided manner which is a characteristic of Mrs. Stetson. She now proposes to give three afternoon talks, the first of which will be devoted to the question of "femininity," and "masculinity," showing how nearly they may be modified by touching on "beauty and the human ideal."

Her second topic will be "The question of life for the married woman," together with a discussion of the woman's earning her own living and an answer to the same. She will also treat of the "Effect of human development on society," and "The economic side of the social question," with an article on "Virtue: male and female."

ANGELINA CIRCLE.

At the last regular meeting of Angelina Circle, No. 106, Companions of the Forest, the ladies gave the gentlemen a very pleasant surprise in the shape of a musical and literary program, followed by a creaming of W. A. Ryan, in a graceful, tender, the thanks of the companions to the ladies and speeches were also made by Mr. Krimminger, H. W. Altman, G. W. Cramer and many others. Afterward dancing was indulged in. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mrs. H. W. Downey, Mrs. J. Langberg, Mrs. H. M. Field, Mrs. J. Hoffman, Misses C. Field, Emma Lewis, Eva Stambaugh, Hattie Walker, L. Sells, Jessie Bowman, C. Kowalski, Kate Lamebeck, Eva Glaschoff, Alice Keahn, M. Lane, Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. T. Mesmer, Mrs. W. Paine, Mrs. C. W. Merry, and Messrs. M. H. Roth, H. C. Walker, M. H. Cunniff, A. H. Hoegge, W. A. Ryan, J. Reech, J. H. Krimminger, Ed. Vierick, A. Ruppert, J. J. Palmer, P. L. Hoffman, S. H. Duncan, J. B. Kuhn, J. Glaschoff, Ed. Langberg, A. Newman, Payne.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Miss Wills has been the guest of Mrs. Senator Jones at Santa Monica during the week.

Mrs. Plater and Miss Waddilove have been visiting Santa Monica since their return from Redondo.

Miss A. G. Lyford of this city left by train yesterday for San Francisco for a sojourn of several months.

Miss Mollie Adella Brown returned from Redondo yesterday. She has been the guest of Mrs. L. N. Van Noy.

Col. and Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Pridham have returned to the city after spending a week at Redondo, and are again at the Baker Block.

The regular monthly meeting of the King's Daughters will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the choir of the First Methodist Church, when all ladies wishing to join the order will have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. G. W. Hersee gave a very pleasant card party at his cozy home on Eureka street last Thursday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fabrick, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hild, Mr. Hildley of Redlands, Miss Lulah Caviler of Winnipeg and Mr. Prevost of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell are in charge of the entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Woman's Industrial Exchange instead of Maj. Elderkin, who fills the role of one of the "stock actors." The management of the exchange holds a business meeting yesterday afternoon. The ladies are very enthusiastic in the work and intend to open a cooking school as soon as they can raise the funds.

A Poor Man on Tax Days.

City Counselor Will C. Marshall had a big case just before he went into his office, and while it was pending he had to present a heavy bond for his client to the court. The client brought him a friend, who told Marshall he was worth \$20,000 in an unimproved real estate. At the proper time Marshall brought him before the court and put him on the stand.

"How much are you worth?" he asked him. The bondsman hesitated and began to wriggle uneasily in his chair. "Oh, well, you're worth \$100,000 in real estate," I suppose," said Marshall.

"Good gracious, no! Not half of that," exclaimed the witness. "I guess I am worth about \$30,000."

Marshall was astonished beyond measure, and had to ask the indulgence of the court while he sought another bondsman. Meeting his man outside the court room afterward, he asked him warmly what he meant by such contradictory statements.

"I am worth \$100,000," said the man coolly, "but you don't suppose I'm fool enough to declare it in court? I've been reporting \$20,000 to the assessor straight along, and they'd be after me for back taxes if I told how much I was worth on the stand. I didn't know you were going to put me on the stand or I should have warned you."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Climate and Morals.

The world is tolerably well mapped out as to diseases. The colored charts show us where we may most probably dwell with malaria, with consumption or with general debility. We study, also, the adaptability of plants to different climatic conditions. But our knowledge of the relation of man to climate is still far from scientific—that is to say, of the influence of climate upon character and conduct. To come to a detail, what, for instance, do we know of the effect of climate upon veracity. There are portions of the earth's surface where the inhabitants regard truth as a luxury seldom to be indulged in; in others the mind seems rather inclined to truthfulness.

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## DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE HOTEL del CORONADO

Twenty-One Dollars.

Pays for a round trip ticket, including room and board for one week (with the privilege of the second week for \$10.00 additional) at America's grandest seaside resort.

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Where the amount of personal comfort and enjoyment supplied by the management, the well-provided tables and exquisite service is equalled at no other hotel in California, in the world.

HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING. Game is plentiful. Barracuda and Spanish mackerel are now taking very lively. This is the sportsman's paradise. Well-trained horses, row-boats and yachts always ready. Bathing in large swimming tanks of hot or cold salt water also in the surf. At this delightful spot everything is bright and full of sunshine and happiness, and one never tires watching the beautiful expanse of ocean as it extends far away into the land of mystery and romance.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS. From Los Angeles, embracing railroad, street car, ferry and motor line charges, for sale at SANTA FE TICKET OFFICE, 130 N. Spring, or FIRST ST. DEPOT. For further particulars apply to T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, 308 W. FIRST ST., Los Angeles.

TO INSURE GOOD HEALTH DRINK Coronado Mineral Water.

As a Summer Drink or for Table use IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Clear, Sparkling and Delicious. And its Medicinal Properties make its constant use a positive relief in all disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Kept in Stock and For Sale by SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO., 405 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, AND ROWEN, EDWARDS & VANCE, The Leading Grocers.

H. J. WOOLACOTT, KNIFE & CO., CALIFORNIA, WYDE CO. and FRED MOHR, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, F. W. BRANT & CO., Wholesale Drug House.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, Agency and Information Bureau, 308 West First Street.

Health is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Debility, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Watkiness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature old age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission, and all other diseases of the Brain, self-abuse, or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment, \$1.00 a box, six boxes \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES. To cure any case, no matter how long it has been neglected, accompanied with \$5.00 we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by H. M. SALE & SON, Druggists, 320 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Matlock & Reed, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Second and Broadway,

Will make sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Live Stock, etc. Correspondence solicited. Come and see us.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

TUBULAR STEEL BOILERS STEEL WATER PIPE FOR SALE BY J. D. HOOKER & CO., Los Angeles.

MARCO HELLMAN, District Insurance Manager, now ready to make appointments, accept applications and risks, solicit business and to attend to all matters pertaining to insurance in the entire territory of Southern California and Arizona Territory. In case of loss, all adjustments made by me. Correspondence solicited. Union Assurance Society of London, established 1714. General Assurance Company of London, established 1851.

MARCO HELLMAN, District Manager, 138-40-42 South Main st. P. O. box 2550. Tel. 51 Los Angeles, Cal.

For Sale by Druggists and Grocers. Manufactured by J. W. WOOD & CO., Pasadena, Cal.







## PASADENA.

Times Branch Office, No. 50 East Colorado st.

## THROOP UNIVERSITY.

## Another Busy Day in Arranging Details.

## The Office of the Institution Will Open Monday.

## The Work of Organization Being Rapidly Pushed.

## Monthly Report of the Health Officer—Preparations for Co. B's Concert—Personal Mention—News Notes.

Yesterday was another active day in arranging the details and putting the machinery of this great enterprise in order. People in different parts of the State are taking great interest in the proposed school and will encourage the citizens of Pasadena in their efforts.

The managers are very fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Ada M. Mariner, M.S.B.A., for the chair of English literature, education and physical training. Miss Mariner has the degree of master of science from Lombard University, and is B.A. from the National School of Oratory in Philadelphia. She has also taken special work as a post graduate at St. Lawrence University, and has studied with the best teachers in Boston. She has taught in great success at Buchtel College, Ohio, and other places, and as a result of her work had the satisfaction of seeing Buchtel College carry off the prize in the State intercollegiate oratorical contest.

She is a woman of culture, of pleasing address, a favorite to the young, exerting a helpful and elevating influence, and guiding them by the nobler motives and qualities of life.

Miss Mariner will bring strength to the university, and Pasadena will not need to go abroad to get the best in those lines where she is master.

Miss Mariner is the north part of the State, and has already a number of students promised for the school. The announcement of the selection of trustees was a little premature, though the work of organizing is being pushed with as much speed as possible in view of its importance. But this is authorized by the office of the university will be opened Monday, September 7; that Prof. M. Mariner will be there from 9 a.m. to 12 m. each day, in room 4, to answer all questions concerning studies, tuition, board, teachers and other matters pertaining to the work of the University.

## HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. H. H. Sherk, the City Health Officer, makes the following report of vital statistics for the month of August:

Whole number of deaths, 5; males 3, females 2. Ages: Under 1 year, 1; between 1 and 10 years, 1; between 10 and 20 years, 1; between 20 and 30 years, 1; between 30 and 40 years, 1; and over 40 years, 1. Three were foreign-born, one was native of California, and one of Oregon. Of these deaths, consumption caused 1, peritonitis 1, enteritis 1, old age and debility 1 and gangrene 1.

Births reported: Boys 2, girls 7; all white. The Health Officer requests that hereafter every birth be reported to him.

At last accounts H. J. Slaughter was reported as slightly better.

An addition to the residence of Councilman James Clark is being constructed by The Hotel del Campo at Anaheim for his manager W. B. Quantrell, formerly of this city.

A large house is being moved from East San Gabriel to Alhambra for Mr. East by W. C. Mason.

The Pasadena band continues its regular meetings for practice and is making steady improvement.

Rev. Mr. Garvin will preach Sunday evening at the Christian Church, on "The Return of Departed Spirits."

The residence of Nelson Bell on Orange Grove avenue has been rented for a year by S. M. Bayless of St. Louis.

There are a number of streets along which the shade of the old-fashioned elm and oak trees is in need of such attention.

Pasadena Lodge, No. 151, A. O. U. W., has adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late brother, O. P. Baker. Additions will be made to the residence of E. F. Harbut at a cost of \$2500.

Matthew Slavin secured the contract for the carpenter work.

Easley & Co. yesterday sold the Roger Plant place on South Marengo avenue to John P. Allison of East Saginaw, Mich. Consideration \$7000 cash.

Up to date this week 1274 people have responded to a request for news by remarking, "It is hot," which was true, but not unknown to the public.

The frame of the residence being built for Mr. Bridger near Lamanda Park is nearly up. The work is being done by Mr. Sandham and the house will cost nearly \$10,000.

Crowded houses and enjoyment are reported in regard to the performance of Fout in Los Angeles. The same result is probable when the given opera house here next Monday night.

It has been learned that the price of the Ball place, corner of Mountain street and Moline avenue, sold to the agent, Mr. England, was \$8000 instead of \$6000, as at first reported.

There is in the last number of Kate Field's Washington article by Charlotte Perkins Stetson of this city "Ought a Woman to Earn Her Own Living?" in which the writer maintains the affirmative.

The social given by the young people of the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening was a pleasant, though informal, gathering. During the evening the large number present were favored with vocal solos by E. T. Howe and A. S. Cates.

The following new members have been received by the Pasadena Athletic Club: W. W. Permar, J. B. McClintock, C. H. Holt, M. S. Leithead, Brooke Edgerton, Frank McGowan and Donald McGilray. The admission fee after January 1 will be \$5.

At the Chinese festival, Thursday evening, an entertainment was given by the Los Angeles sang several songs during the evening.

At the business meeting of Co. B, held Thursday evening it was decided to accept the offer of Mrs. Higgins to give a concert about October 1, the proceeds to go to the company. The purchase of a medal was ordered, which, with another medal given by J. W. Lancaster, will be awarded to successful competitors in a prize drill, one to the best drilled private, the other to the best drilled non-commissioned officer.

The Committee on Ordinance and Judiciary of the City Council and City Attorney Arthur, to whom was referred the application of the Pasadena Street Railway Company for a franchise granting the company the right to change their line to an electric railway, have suggested some changes in the ordinance as presented. One of the suggested changes is in regard to bridges at the Raymond, the Council desiring to prevent obstruction of travel at that point. The other change is one intended to give the Council power to prevent the road from being converted into anything else save a road for the transportation of passengers only.

Rev. Dr. Stewart and family have returned from the North.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smart is recovering from a dangerous illness.

Mrs. R. Canfield is expected home from Los Angeles today.

Rev. Mr. L. Hargis is home from the seaside to remain for a short time.

Hon. W. L. Chandler of Santa Paula,

who will give \$1000 to found a scholarship in Throop University, was a visitor here yesterday.

Mrs. Kate Clark of Peoria, Ill., is in the city for a sojourn of several months.

Abbot Kinney was in the city yesterday. Mrs. John H. Barnes has returned from a sojourn at Santa Monica.

James Campbell, Sr., and Mrs. Campbell will leave today for an extended visit in several eastern States.

Charles W. True, agent of the Judson Excursion Company, was in the city yesterday.

Frank Lawrence of Bideford, Mo., was a visitor here this week.

Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Staats went to Santa Monica yesterday, where they have rented a cottage which they will occupy for several weeks.

Mrs. M. B. Grannis and her daughter, Miss Eckstein, left on the overland yesterday on route for the City of Mexico.

A. Hamill of New York left the city for his eastern home yesterday. He will return with his family in two months to reside here.

Mrs. George H. Rogers is recovering from an illness of several weeks' duration.

This Date in History—Sept. 5.

1450—Catherine Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII, died, born 1513; she was a daughter of Sir John Parr, a knight of the king and a fourth time to Sir Thomas Seymour, and the birth of her first child.

1600—Edward Bonner, noted persecutor and bishop under Queen Mary, died in the Marshalsea prison; born 1550.

1650—Cardinal Richelieu, who governed France from 1624 to 1642, died; born 1585.

1685—Louis XIV of France born; died 1715.

1793—Louis XVI of France executed by guillotine; his French paragon taken by the English.

1803—Minor battles at Limestone Station, Tenn., and Moorefield, Va.

1804—Rousseau's and Wheeler's cavalry fought at Campbellville, Tenn.

1807—The Theater Royal at Exeter, England, was burned and lives lost. George L. Perkins died at Norwich, Conn., aged 100 years.

1800—General discovery that the potato crop in Ireland was a failure and famine imminent.

The Secret of the Climbing.

The secret of the climbing of the hunters is that they trust their feet as much as their hands. To plant their nailed shoe is all they ask in any place. They go steadily, but slowly, and rest often, so as to avoid climbing when exhausted or breathless. A tired or winded man will tumble, slip and be in danger where he would pass easily when fresh. The apprentice in this particular hunt found the greatest difficulty in crossing a chasm.

A chasm is a steep slope covered with blocks of stone ranging from a hundred pounds to many tons.

There are ugly holes, big and little, between them. Their edges are generally sharp. To the rapid passer, as he looks down at his feet, they appear, without exception, very sharp. In addition, some of them are "wobblers." The duffer passed several unpleasant quarters of an hour in following the hunter, excited by the proximity of game, over these places, and will always carry on his leg a souvenir of one of them.—Paul van Dyke in Scribner's.

Common Sense in Bicycle Riding.

Regarding pneumatic tires, the editor of the cycling department in Outing says: "There is no doubt about it but that a better air valve must be devised, made with an airtight cap which can be not detached. Some such device I hear has been tried in its experimental stage, and when completed it will be a vast improvement on the crude valve now generally in use. Dealers must take pains to instruct purchasers of pneumatic tires how to inflate and to what tension—the heavier the man the harder the tension. Riders must use brains and common sense and not be afraid to take a bit of trouble if they would get the best results out of a pneumatic tire."

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Capital paid up, \$100,000. Surplus, \$9,000.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid up, \$100,000. Profits, \$9,000.

J. W. HELLMAN, President.

WILLIAM R. STAATS, Vice-President.

Investment Banker and Broker.

NO. 12 S. RAYMOND AVENUE.

McDONALD & BROOKS, SUCCESSORS TO McDonald, Stewart & Co.

Negative loans, rent houses, manage property, make collections, pay taxes, etc.

References: Banks or business men of the city.

The Pasadena Steam Laundry.

Have agents in every town in the San Gabriel Valley. Our wagons will call at any address on receipt of postal card. Late carriage and laundry of all kinds of laundry work, plain and fancy. City office: 8 E. Colorado St.

DEARTH & CASE, 6 S. Fair Oaks—New and second-hand goods, Crochery, Tin and Glassware, carriage-trimming, furniture, carpets, drapery, etc.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH AND GERMAN. MRS. A. R. MARSHALL, 600 Old Fair Oaks.

Pennyroyal Pills.

Hotel Vendome.

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## Heavy Rainstorms at Various Points.

No Damage Results, so Far as Can be Learned.

## Sad Suicide of a Young Woman at the County Seat.

A Lively Fight at Riverside—Business Failure—Neway Budget from Redlands—Personal Mention.

Cora Lewis has passed to that bourne from which no traveler returneth. Tiring of life, she took sixty grains of morphine, and at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon she died. She will be buried in the cemetery. The girl had been discarded by her lover and this was the cause of her suicide.

The thermometer stood at 98 degrees yesterday.

Today Judge Otis will render his decision in the Leshar case.

Yesterday quite a rainstorm passed over the city and considerable water fell. The rain was preceded by quite a severe wind storm.

The terms of most of the schools in this county last for eight months.

Most of the schools in this county will reopen October 1.

The winter season at the opera-house opens tonight.

W. S. Boggs reports the arrival of an eight-pound baby at his house.

Pacheco Mendoza has been taken to San Quentin where he will serve a term of five years for horse stealing.

The work of re-paving Fourth street is progressing slowly.

J. H. Holladay has gone to Daguerre. He is accompanied by Peter Johnson.

J. O. Ballard and John Rogers have gone to Denison, Tex.

F. O. Miller has gone to Cone, Pa.

Judge Willis has returned home from a mountain sojourn.

Edmond and Miss C. Hubbell have gone to Redondo.

John Morton has returned from a brief sojourn at Coronado.

Will Johnson will shortly leave for the East. He will bring back with him a bride.

G. W. Taylor has gone to Pioche City.

Curtis is back from Santa Ana Canyon.

Charles Altin is back from the desert.

Lambert Stenberg has gone to Chicago.

Capt. R. E. Fraser of Banning was in the city yesterday.

RIVERSIDE.

[Times agents, R. P. Cundiff and A. L. Derby, with whom subscriptions, advertisements and news items may be left.]

B. Ullman, an expressman, and George Hess, runner for the Rowell Hotel, engaged in a dispute over the position of their teams at the Santa Fe depot this morning, which ended in a genuine "scraping match" lasting about ten minutes. Neither was badly hurt.

Julius Bernstein, proprietor of the People's store, has gone into voluntary liquidation and assigned his stock to Sheriff Seaman.

Pacheco Mendoza, the Mexican who last week stole a horse and buggy from W. F. Montague of this place, pleaded guilty and was yesterday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Christian churches of Southern California will hold a district convention at Riverside from September 28 to 30.

Rev. W. B. Taylor and family left yesterday for California. The Episcopal Church will be closed during September.

A new time card will go into effect on the Southern California road next Sunday. It provides for a new train which will leave San Jacinto at 6 a.m., making close connection at East Riverside for both San Diego and Los Angeles.

RIVERSIDE PERSONALS.

Mrs. A. B. Pearson and daughter arrived yesterday from San Diego to join Mr. Pearson, who has resided here for some time past.

Will Johnson, conductor of the local on the Santa Fe, will soon leave for the East on a visit to friends.

Thomas Ball, a pioneer resident of Riverside, has just returned from an extended visit to his old home in Indiana.

James McFarland, who was arrested at Santa Ana and Newport Railway is in the city, and is registered at the Arlington.

Col. H. W. Robinson has returned from Redondo.

Mrs. E. R. Shelley has returned from Strawberry Valley.

Miss Stella Chamberlain is home from the mountains.

Mrs. W. B. Russell, Miss Carpenter and Miss Annie Miller have returned from Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Law have gone east.

Shirley Wood has returned home from Los Angeles, where he has been enjoying a two weeks' stay.

Bonds for street improvements, was introduced in the board of trustees' meeting on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

SANTA MONICA.

The trains ran pretty full yesterday, bringing a number of visitors to witness the tennis games, which appear to be increasing in interest.

The tennis ball on Thursday evening was one of the most pleasant of the season. It was not so brilliant as the military ball of a few weeks ago, but was more enjoyable because not so crowded.

A serious and very painful accident occurred on the San Vicente ranch last Thursday afternoon. It appears that Charles Tracy, employed by Schee Bros., was adjusting something about the machinery of the thrasher, and when he supposed every thing was in proper shape, called out to the engineer to go ahead.

Unfortunately for Tracy he failed to remove his hand quick enough when it was caught in the three first fingers of the left hand badly mangled. The unfortunate man, who suffered intensely, was brought as speedily as possible to Dr. Place's office, and the assistance of his assistants, Drs. Folsom and Chaffey, amputated the three fingers and a portion of the hand about half way between the knuckles and wrist.

The wound healed properly. Tracy will still have the use of his thumb and finger. However, the injury is very serious, and it is probable that he will be unable to do what the outcome will be.

Ed Ryand, manager of the Agricultural Park, is stopping a few days with his family at the George W. Clark hotel.

Mr. Ryan promises to assist the local management in getting up a series of interesting races at the seaside this fall and winter.

Trail, E. E. Hewitt, came down yesterday afternoon, bringing with him the map and documents necessary to secure the passage of the ordinance next Monday evening granting the Southern Pacific Company the right-of-way for their track from the freight depot through a proposed tunnel under the mountain at the beach, and the northern limit of the town. There appears to be nothing in the way now to prevent the passage of the ordinance.

The Terminal Warehouse and Railway Company will also be in shape to get their right-of-way into town on the South Side.

Rev. A. P. Morrison, accompanied by his family, the wife of Dr. Morrison, who is one of California's eloquent ministers, will occupy his brother's pulpit next Sunday. He will then go to Chattanooga, Tenn., a field of labor he has been transferred. Mrs. Morrison is the daughter of Dr. Morrison, the department of the U. S. Grant University at the same place.

SAN GABRIEL.

The people of San Gabriel, without regard to party ties, feel humiliated over the failure of Hon. J. de Barthe to receive the appointment as chief of the horticultural bureau of the World's Fair at Chicago.

While we recognize that, from a financial point of view, there was really nothing in it for Mr. Shorb, yet we cannot fail to appreciate the fact that his failure to secure the appointment is a loss to the entire State, and in fact, to the United States.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Shorb, thoroughly convinced that it is impossible to secure another man for the position capable of doing such a full measure of horticultural instruction to the people of the State and Nation. Let us only hope that those concerned may not have cause to regret the selection of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The fall term of the academy conducted at Ramona by the Sisters of the Holy Names, opened on the 1st inst., with a flattering attendance. This school of instruction is making a record for itself second to no other with Prof. Frackleton as principal and Ellis E. J. Quinn in charge of the intermediate department.

Prof. Thomas A. Saxon, ex-county school superintendent of Los Angeles county, took charge on Monday last of the school of the Holy Names. Mr. Saxon's long experience and uniform success are a guarantee of good work in any school that may be fortunate enough to secure his services.

Mr. de Camp of East San Gabriel has moved his home to our neighboring town of Alhambra, where he will in future reside.

SAN FERNANDO.

The great wheat crop of the valley has been mostly sold and is moving east as rapidly as cars can be furnished. The Southern Pacific road have been compelled to borrow cars from the Santa Fe for use at this point.

Station Agent Needham and wife are taking a couple of weeks' rest at Long Beach.

School opens Monday next with Mr. McMillan as teacher. Mr. M. is from Los Angeles and has had some five years' experience in teaching.

Bonds for \$1000 tax, to give Morningside school district an additional teacher, were sold at the George W. Clark hotel, under Judge Reed proceeded to the city next day to secure the necessary teacher.

A select company of young people held a picnic at the George W. Clark hotel. Dr. Allen made himself "solid" with the perspiring crowd by ordering a big freezer of ice cream from Los Angeles.

Mrs. H. W. Griswold, Col. Hubbard and Miss Joseph Macfarland returned this week from an extended visit to Santa Clara and Pacific Grove. They greatly enjoyed the cooling breezes of Monterey, but, nevertheless, were glad to get back.

DIED.

SCOTT—In this city, September 4, 1891, Mary A. Scott, widow of the late Jonathan R. Scott, aged 70 years, 11 months and 9 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, 211 South Griffin ave., Los Angeles, Saturday afternoon, September 5th, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GARDINER—At San Gabriel yesterday, September 4, Mrs. Minnie L. Gardiner, wife of W. P. Gardiner.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Gardiner, 1001 E. Main St., held at Rosedale cemetery this afternoon. Friends can meet the family at the Arcade depot upon arrival of Southern Pacific train at 4:30 p.m.

THE GEM OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

ONLY Three Miles from City Limits of Los Angeles.

PROPERTY OF San Gabriel Wine Co., Original Owners.

LOCATED at Shorb's Station on line of F. & P. M. R.R., which will connect San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railroad.

FROM 10 to 15 minutes to the F. & P. M. R.R. Los Angeles city.

CHEAPEST Suburban Town Lots, Villa Sites or Acreage Property.

POPULAR Terms. Purest Spring Water.

INEXHAUSTIBLE Quantities Guaranteed.

Apply at office of SAN GABRIEL WINE CO., Ramona, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Or to M. D. WILLIAMS, Ramona.

NITRATE OF SODA.

The best known commercial fertilizer. Highly endorsed by fruit growers who have used it. The war in Chile has prevented a free shipment and has increased the cost. The undersigned is in receipt of a consignment of this material, which will be sold at lowest possible price. For all information on above subject address GEO. H. HOPKINS, California Warehouse Co., Los Angeles.

September 5, 1891.

JOHN E. JACKSON.

Ostrich Garden.

Broadway, opposite Postoffice.

A Splendid Flock of Ostriches.

DOCTOR'S EXCLUSIVE  
ACKER'S  
PURE  
PINK  
PILLS.

H. M. SALE & SON, DRUGGISTS  
220 South Spring street.

## \$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Colic we cannot cure with our "Vegetable Liver Purifier." Bilestones, Biliousness, Constipation. Small, Pleasant, and safe. They are purely vegetable, and new and give satisfaction. Large bottles, 50¢. Small bottles, 25¢. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine manufactured only by H. M. SALE & SON, 40 West Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. M. SALE & SON.

From the "Pacific Journal."

"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tut of New York. He has produced"

## Tutt's Hair Dye

which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless. Price, \$1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

BANKS.

CITIZEN'S BANK OF LOS ANGELES, Cor. Third and Spring.

Capital, \$500,000. T. C. LOWE, President. T. W. BROTHERTON, Vice-President. F. D. HALL, Cashier.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. Subscribed Capital, \$100,000. Capital paid up, \$20,000.

N. W. Cor. Spring and Second Sts. Bryson-Bonebrake Block.

OFFICERS



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